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LAST EDITION

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR PROSPECTS GROW BRIGHTER

Mr. Lloyd George Furnishes Figures on U-Boat Campaign and Food Situation—Losses From Submarine Diminishing

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The most important part of a Cabinet Minister's speech is not always the information he gives, but this was the case with Mr. Lloyd George's important speech in the House of Commons this afternoon. The facts he gave regarding food and shipping questions were of vital consequence and their effect on the House was stimulating. The public will reckon them among the encouraging happenings of today and yesterday, including yesterday's march of the American soldiers and today's offensive at Ypres. The Prime Minister's statements may be lumped together without loss of effect.

There are 3,500,000 quarters of wheat in the country today or 2,000,000 more than in the corresponding period last year. The stocks of oats and barley are also higher. The figures showing a saving in the bread consumption for July were so remarkable that he dared not quote them, meantime, preferring to wait until it was certain whether or not they represented a general tendency. The closer milling and the food economy campaign had secured a saving of 70,000 quarters of wheat, representing one-tenth of the total consumption.

The 300,000 or 300,000 acres by which the area of cultivation had decreased in December as compared with 1915 had all been recovered. Not only so but the cultivated area was 1,000,000 acres above the cultivated area last year. In oats, barley, potatoes and wheat that meant 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 tons added to the country's food supply. Assuming that things went well in the next few weeks with the harvest, the condition of the country in the matter of food supply, taking everything into account, was very satisfactory and better than for many years. The world's harvests were relatively, however, not good this year, and he urged even increased economy in the interests of France and Italy, who had been obliged to abandon the plow for the sword.

Sugar ships had been unfortunate, but there has been an improvement and now there was not the same anxiety as in the spring. In 1918, there would be millions more acres under cultivation which meant millions more tons of food raised in the country and freedom from any submarine menace the Germans could possibly develop against them.

The Government, the Prime Minister said amid loud cheers, had come to the conclusion that with reasonable economy there was no chance of starving out the people of these islands.

Mr. Lloyd George then turned to shipping. The German authorities had made a definite promise in the Reichstag that by August the submarine campaign would have effected such ravages in British shipping that England would be put out of the war. Now they had found out their mistake and there was a corresponding sense of discouragement in Germany which had spread to other countries.

After referring to the faked figures now being circulated in enemy countries, the Premier said the intensified (Continued on page four, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

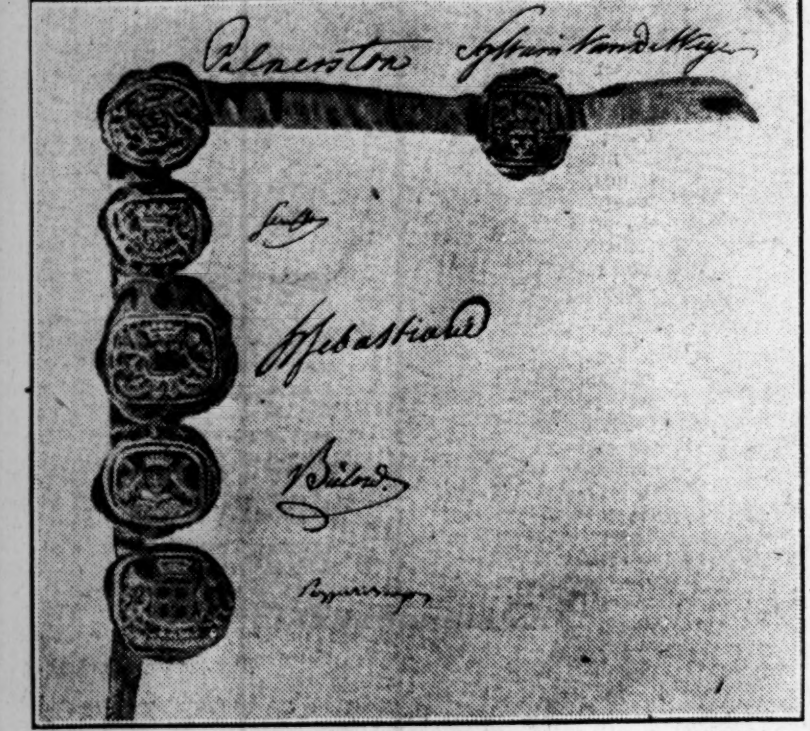
The allied offensive on the western front is, once again, in full swing, both in the British and the French sections. The old Ypres salient may now be said to have completely disappeared and Ypres, itself, is now, at the nearest point, over five miles from the German lines.

In their latest thrust, the forces of Sir Douglas Haig have pushed northward, taken the important village of Langemark, which lies on the Ypres-Thourout Railway, some seven miles northeast of Ypres, and advanced this line beyond it a distance of half a mile. Further north, in the region of Dixmude, the French are making steady progress, have driven the Germans from a tongue of land between the Yser Canal and Martijevart, and captured the bridgehead of Dreigrachten, while on the extreme right, "fierce and intense" fighting is going on for the possession of the high ground north of the Menin road.

It is only in this last region where the German counterattacks have been of any avail. London reports that here the Germans succeeded, "at great cost" in pressing back the British from "part of the ground won earlier in the day." East of Loos, north of Lens, the British have made further progress during the past 24 hours. The number of prisoners taken since the renewal of the allied offensive two days ago, is given as 2700.

In the eastern theater, the Russo-Rumanian forces still continue to give ground at various points, notably (Continued on page four, column one)

Article VII
La Belgique, dans les limites indiquées aux
Articles I, II, et IV, formera un Etat indépendant et
perpetuellement neutre. Elle sera tenue d'observer cette même
neutralité envers tous les autres Etats.
Reproduced from "The Great War," published by George Barrie's Sons, Philadelphia
Article VII of the treaty of 1839
This treaty guaranteed the independence and perpetual neutrality of Belgium



Reproduced from "The Great War," published by George Barrie's Sons, Philadelphia
Last page of the treaty of 1839
This guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium, showing the seals and signatures of the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Great Britain, Belgium, France, Russia and Prussia

SPANISH STRIKE IS ONLY 50 PER CENT EFFECTIVE

Documents Seized by Police Reveal Complete Machinery for Setting Up Revolution

MADRID, Spain (Friday)—Although the general union of workers has made a formal appeal for a general strike, and efforts to promote it are everywhere being made, it is calculated that at no place has more than 50 per cent of the effective labor force been thrown into the combat.

The rest are disinclined to obey the call and in many cases strikers are yielding.

For such and other reasons the Government is now quite optimistic and thinks it has the situation in hand, although it cannot be denied it is still extremely serious.

The Premier, Señor Dato, attaches great importance to the arrests made of members of the strike control committee and warmly congratulates the police on the success of their enterprise, because a large quantity of documents were seized which it is believed disclose the entire organization personnel, and the methods of the plotters.

The papers included all the machinery for a revolution, with instructions to different branches of the population, including women and children, as to what course they were to pursue when the revolution was set going; how barricades were to be set up in cities, and there were formulae for the manufacture of explosives. The members of the strike committee who were arrested have been locked up in the military prisons.

The Premier considers that the strike has failed because nowhere has any stoppage in any public service been effected. There is not the slightest doubt now that the crisis is the work of professional agitators from outside and some remarkable disclosures may be expected.

The Premier says, "The working class cannot ignore the social character of the policy pursued by the Liberal-Conservative Party, which has for its object the harmonization of the interests of the workers with those of capital."

"Apart from this, all sensible work-people will be first to understand that their interests must be prejudiced if they allow themselves to fall into the hands of revolutionary agitators who will never be able to count on the assistance of public opinion."

Madrid is naturally still in a very wild and excited state. Soldiers are in control everywhere and there have been numerous collisions, but it is hoped normality will soon be restored. The newspapers continue to urge the Government on to extreme measures against the plotters and La Epoca, the chief ministerial journal, says that all concessions made by the railway companies were insufficient to avoid the strike and that the time has now come to be done with professional agitators of whom the workers are the first victims.

The railway companies announce they have reached the extreme limit of their possible concessions and that there can be no more bargaining. It is now announced, however, that the employees of the Madrid, Caceres & Portugal Railway Company have formally notified the company that they will go on strike next Monday. (Continued on page four, column seven)

STORY OF THE 'SCRAP OF PAPER'

Communication from Sir E. Goschen to Sir E. Grey Presents Forcibly Story of Violation of Belgian Neutrality

The momentous story of the "scrap of paper," perhaps one of the best known stories in recent history, has been told in a manner all the more forceful because of its extreme simplicity in Sir Edward Goschen's letter to Sir Edward Grey, written on the evening of the day on which Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium. It was on the 4th of August, 1914, at the close of those momentous 12 days which intervened between the tragedy at Sarajevo and the declaration of war on Germany by the United Kingdom. In the afternoon, Sir Edward Goschen called upon Herr von Jagow, in the Wilhelmstrasse, and asked him for assurance that the Imperial Government would refrain from violating Belgium neutrality. Herr von Jagow at once replied that he was sorry to say that his answer must be "No," as, in consequence of the German troops having crossed the frontier that morning, Belgian neutrality had already been violated. Sir Edward Goschen pointed out the seriousness of the situation and asked him whether there was not still time to draw back, and avoid possible consequences, which, he added, "both he and I would deplore."

Herr von Jagow replied that, for reasons he had already given, it was impossible for them to draw back. Sir Edward Goschen then goes on to tell how, later on in the day, in compliance with instructions from London, he called upon the Secretary of State again and required that the necessary assurance that Germany would not violate Belgian neutrality should be given by 12 o'clock that night. Again Herr von Jagow replied that, to his great regret, he could give no such assurance, and that if the time allowed was 24 hours or more his answer must still be the same. Sir Edward Goschen replied that in that case he would be obliged to demand his passports. He asked to see the Chancellor, as it might be perhaps the last time he would have an opportunity of seeing him, and Herr von Jagow begged him to do so.

The famous interview with Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is best told in Sir Edward Goschen's own words: "His Excellency," he said, "at once began a harangue, which lasted for about 20 minutes. He said that the step taken by His Majesty's Government was terrible to a degree; just for a word—'neutrality,' a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for a scrap of paper, Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which, as I knew, he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards."

Sir Edward Goschen replied that he would wish the Chancellor to understand that it was a matter of vital importance for the honor of Great Britain, that she should keep her solemn engagement to do her utmost to defend Belgian neutrality if attacked. That solemn compact simply had to be kept or what confidence could any one have in engagements made by Great Britain in the future.

The Chancellor said, "But at what price will that compact have been kept. Has the British Government thought of that?" To this, Sir Edward Goschen replied—"hinted" as plainly as he could—that fear of consequences could hardly be regarded as an excuse for breaking solemn engagements. "But His Excellency," he adds, "was so excited, so evidently overcome by the news of our action, and so little disposed to hear reason, that I refrained from adding fuel to the flame by further argument."

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HOW STOCKHOLM QUESTION STANDS

No Change Noted in Britain Despite Debate in Parliament—Labor Party Executive Issues Report on Conference

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Friday)—The Stockholm question remains where it was despite the considerable debate in the House of Commons yesterday. The Kerenky interview in the Daily News yesterday has had an important effect although Mr. Bonar Law argued that there was no discrepancy between the Government's statements and the facts set out in that interview.

Yesterday the Labor Party executive issued a report which they will present to the adjourned Labor Party conference next Tuesday. The report asks the conference to confirm its decision in favor of representation at the Stockholm conference. On the other hand, it advises that no objection should be made to separate representation of the I. L. P. and other Socialist organizations and that 24 delegates from the Labor Party should attend on the assumption that these Socialist bodies, entitled to independent representation appoint ten delegates in all. Friday's conference decided at the instance of the miners that the representatives of the Labor Party should be the only representatives from this country.

The report declares in effect that the conference were under no misapprehension as to the Provisional Government's attitude in making their decision on Friday and it quotes Mr. Henderson's statements in support of this contention: "We desire to emphasize the fact that the Stockholm conference was always intended to be and will inevitably be a congress, not of Russian or other Government representatives, but of the labor and Socialist organizations of the various countries. The question is whether it is desirable for these organizations to have views of their own and to meet for mutual consultation or whether they are to be prohibited in order that old diplomatic methods may be continued."

The report emphasizes that the condition that the conference should be consultative only has been accepted by MM. Huysmans and Branting. In the House of Commons debate yesterday the Kerenky interview was the center of discussion, Ramsay MacDonald declaring that the Government, which accused Mr. Henderson of misrepresenting the facts had been itself misinformed without the shadow of a doubt. If labor went to Stockholm, he said, it would go unbound and without any authority from the Government and he begged the Government not to declare that what they said on Monday was the last word they were going to utter about the international conference.

Mr. Bonar Law said there was nothing in the Daily News interview at variance with the telegram sent by the Prime Minister to the Labor conference. He denied that the telegram referred to was received by the British Government in response to a question from them. He declared that there would be no change in the Government's attitude towards Stockholm.

"Could we expect our troops," he said, "to keep on with the struggle if they knew that behind their backs their fellow citizens were hobnobbing with the enemy?" The Government realized the part labor must play in this war, but there was no need for them to have a revolution in order to express the public will. This nation was a nation as a whole and when the time came to talk peace it must be by a body, either this Government or some other which represented the whole nation.

Will Thorne also stated his views in opposition to the Stockholm conference but criticized the Government for the mistake he thought it had made in announcing that passports would not be granted.

NEUTRAL TO TRAVEL ON HOSPITAL SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—A neutral commissioner appointed by the Spanish Government will travel on British hospital ships to remove the pretense that they are misused. The French Government have agreed to a similar arrangement. This was announced yesterday in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Cecil, who hoped that it might put an end to enemy attacks on these ships, though they had not yet received definite enemy assurance to this effect.

SENATE ADDS TO WINE TAXES

New Section in War Bill Estimated to Raise \$16,000,000 in Revenue—California Grape Growers Heard in Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—On a voice vote, the finance committee increases in wine taxes in the war revenue bill were accepted by the Senate. The new wine section is estimated to raise \$16,000,000 in revenue.

California grape growers, who were largely responsible for defeating "bone-dry" prohibition in the food bill, were heard from again today in opposition to increase in the wine taxes. Senator Phelan, in their behalf, told the Senate that the increased wine taxes written by the finance committee would ruin the grape industry. He tried to have the Senate agree to the House taxes, which he holds to be tolerable to his home state.

Chairman Simmons defended the Finance Committee increases as justified by all information the committee had received. He held that the California grape wine contained 24 per cent alcohol and that it was the purpose to tax this alcohol. The present tax rate is 10 cents per gallon. The house bill doubles this, while the Finance Committee proposes a tax of \$1.10 on each proof gallon.

Discussion on the adoption as a conservation measure of a prohibition tax on grape wine and certain food products used in the distillation of intoxicating spirits and a lengthy argument between Senators Broussard of Louisiana and Smoot of Utah over the proposed repeal of the sugar drawback, featured Thursday's consideration of the \$2,000,000,000 war revenue bill in the Senate. The committee made considerable progress on uncontested amendments.

Senator Jones of Washington put the temperance advocates of the United States unmistakably on record as opposed to placing anything but a prohibitory tax on the liquor interests. He declared that 22 temperance organizations oppose any other character of tax. They would rather issue \$500,000,000 more bonds than to recognize the liquor interests to that extent. The latter were declared to welcome the proposed heavy war taxes on their traffic, as it will be a help to them in their fight against prohibition. Senator Jones asserted that the prohibitionists will insist hereafter that the brewers and distillers are entitled to no consideration by reason of having paid heavy war taxes.

Preceding this statement, Senator Broussard delivered a speech advocating the repeal of the sugar drawback, which is designed to bring into the treasury of the United States \$19,000,000 annually. The Louisiana member declared that the sugar drawback covers 90 per cent of all drawback paid by the Government as an encouragement for domestic manufacturers to enter markets of other nations. He maintained that the sugar trust manipulates this drawback for the purpose of squelching the beet sugar industry and to raise the price of sugar to the American consumer. He declared that the refineries are in effect paid a bounty by the Government which they use, he said, to beat down the raw sugar market in Cuba, the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Louisiana. He declared the refineries are here in Washington to protest against repeal of this drawback.

In reply, Senator Smoot declared the plan to repeal the drawback on sugar was vigorously protested by the British embassy because it will make the Allies pay higher for sugar manufactured in the United States. He said they would have to pay 1 1/2 cents more per pound, a sum large enough in the aggregate to build for England all the refineries needed for her own purpose. Furthermore, the Utah Senator asserted that the American (Continued on page seven, column two)

SECOND "RAINBOW" DIVISION" MAY GO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—General McIntyre, official censor of the War Department, said this afternoon that nothing was known officially of any plan to send the second "rainbow" division, composed of national guard troops from each of the New England states, abroad immediately, to complete their training in France. A report previously had been sent out from this city to that effect, but nothing definite could be learned as to its source. So far as could be learned there has been no change in the plan to send these troops to Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., for training.

ALL SINGLE MEN FIRST IN CHOICE

Desirability of Exempting All Married Ones Until They Are Absolutely Needed to Be Advanced by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks of Massachusetts made public today a letter he has received from President Wilson, in the nature of a reply, in which the President states that he will bring to the attention of the War Department the desirability of exempting from the draft army all married men so long as there remain a sufficient number of single men. The President also says that the State Department is taking up the question of negotiations with other nations, in order that their subjects and citizens now residing in the United States may be drafted with United States citizens for the new army.

In his letter to the President Senator Weeks declares that Massachusetts approves of the war measures being taken by the Government, but in the case of the draft law believes that the administrative regulations should be made to conform with the two points above mentioned. The senators say, referring to the alien question: "Whatever may be our treaties with foreign countries on this subject, it is absolutely essential, in my judgment, that some action should be taken which will include the alien population of draft age in the draft—I think it is fair to estimate that more than one-third of the men in Massachusetts of draft age are aliens."

The appeal of the Pope was received at the department from London and the text of it was given out for publication. It differs in no material point from the text published in the morning.

RUSSIAN MORALE IS STRENGTHENED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Friday)—General Korniloff has returned to Petrograd, and in the course of an interview has given his opinion that the morale and offensive capacity of the army has been greatly strengthened by recent reforms. He expresses the hope that the new measures which he was submitting to the Government would have the effect of putting new life into the whole army. General Korniloff thought that the Rumanian front and the northern front would witness operations on a vast scale, and with regard to the latter combined action by sea and land forces might be anticipated, and he feels that a fresh winter campaign cannot be avoided.

CANADA INITIATES WAR RATIONS TODAY

MONTREAL, Que.—Canada went on war rations today. The order of the Food Controller prohibiting the serving of beef or bacon on Tuesdays and Fridays went into effect at midnight last night, and today all of the hotels, restaurants, lunch counters and clubs are carrying placards announcing that the forbidden meats will not be served.

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UNITED STATES HAS OFFICIAL VATICAN NOTE

Position of Administration on War and Peace Now Well Known—Nation's Stand Is Not Likely to Be Changed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing seldom makes a public statement or permits the use of his name in connection with the discussions of the important matters of state with which he has to deal in the daily routine. Invariably, however, when the Government is embarrassed at a critical period by some thoughtless or ill-advised comment on international affairs, he does not hesitate to permit his name to be used in refutation of the matter in question. On Thursday such an incident occurred. A writer in the Washington Times made the following statement: "The United States Government does not consider Pope Benedict's suggestions as affording a basis for a durable peace."

"Secretary Lansing was asked by the Italian and Brazilian ambassadors and by the Belgian Minister what he thought of the Pope's peace offer today during the course of their visits to the State Department, and he replied that while the official text had not yet arrived, and while, of course, he must reserve an official opinion, informally he could say that he did not think the United States could accept the basis outlined by the Pope."

The embarrassment to the Government resulting from this statement arose from the fact that the State Department had not yet received the Pope's appeal and the secretary was placed in the position of publicly committing the Government to a policy on an issue that had not yet been presented. He was also placed in the position of enunciating what the President alone may utter. It is true the diplomatists mentioned called at the department, it being diplomatic day, but the secretary's lips were sealed on the subject of peace and the Pope's appeal.

Secretary Lansing said: "The publication of a statement like that at a time like this, which tends to embarrass the Government, is a most unpatriotic act. I have not expressed the views of the Government to any person. Furthermore, I counsel that the public and the press suspend their judgment until the Government speaks."

The appeal of the Pope was received at the department from London and the text of it was given out for publication. It differs in no material point from the text published in the morning.

The note being now officially before this Government, the friends of the President have realized that he is placed in a most delicate position and one fraught with the greatest responsibilities. The position of the President on the subject of both war and peace is well known in the world, and his utterances on these subjects are quoted everywhere. A man of peace, he was driven by conditions he declared intolerable, in his peace appeal of last December, to war in order to remove them. He has said that the United States cannot make peace with the Hohenzollerns, and by no statement since he took this position has there been any indications of a possible change of purpose. One needs only to look about the country to see that the nation is piling up its resources and mobilizing its men to fight for the right of abiding in peace.

It goes without question that the President will answer the Pope's appeal. Ordinary courtesy would lead him to do that. What the answer will be, no man has the right to say at the moment. One might well expect, knowing the reluctance of the President to risk even a scratch on the arm of any young man of this country, that he would and will seize the first opportunity, by any means whatever, to bring tranquility to the world. And in doing this he would be also utterly indifferent as to his personal part in the problem. What he shall say in reply, therefore, will be based on his solid conviction.

For the present nothing appears on the surface to show any change in the German thought. To all intents and purposes it is the same old Germany and the same old deceit. Doubtless secret steps will be taken to learn whether the Vatican has any information not mentioned in the note that would assure the enemies of Germany that a peace in any way acceptable to the world could be discussed. The German Government as at present constituted is incompetent to negotiate any compact, it is the view both of this Government and the Allies, because they have repudiated all agreements and treaties. So that in these circumstances, especially as the President has said peace cannot be made with the Hohenzollerns, the first step in any discussion would involve the removal of the Emperor. Under the policy both of this country and the Allies, peace can be made only with the German people or their direct representatives speaking for them.

This fact, which is clearly established, indicates to all observers something of the difficulties in the (Continued on page five, column two)

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DEFINITION OF TREASON ASKED

Appeal Made to President Wilson by Cleveland Moffett — New York Efforts to Stop Seditious Speeches on the Streets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cleveland Moffett, urged by the desire to know the difference between seditious and non-seditious utterances has sent a letter to President Wilson in which he asks that a definition of such character as to leave no doubt in the minds of people, who, through their patriotism, seek the arrest and prosecution of persons speaking on the streets and uttering seditious and traitorous remarks against our allies, our flag, our officials and our traditions.

Mr. Moffett thinks that it is necessary for the people of the country to realize at once the task that is awaiting them and that the time to strike is when "the iron is hot." The police, he says, are not able at present, to make much headway in the matter as they do not know what to do. In his letter to the President, Mr. Moffett writes: "As you may know, I protested, Monday evening, Aug. 15, when, on Broadway, New York, an obviously pro-German orator denounced Great Britain as 'the most degraded and despicable nation on earth.' I again protested when this orator declared that George Washington and Benjamin Franklin were no better than the German spy and convicted traitor, Roger Casement. I am anxious to know whether I did right or wrong in making the protests I did. At any rate, I was arrested on the charge of interfering with a lawful meeting and was brought before a magistrate who gave me an honorable dismissal, congratulated me on my patriotic action, and said that the police ought to have arrested the orator. But the next day, when I was summoned to appear before a high New York official, this gentleman very courteously but officially told me that I had done wrong, that I had broken the law.

"On behalf of thousands of American citizens who desire to do their patriotic duty, but are uncertain as to what their duty is, I earnestly ask: Was the magistrate correct in his ruling, or was the police official correct? It seems to me, that, with disloyalty working in various high and low places, the time has come when Americans, including the police, must be told clearly what is treason and what is not treason."

The work of the so-called "Broadway Vigilantes," a committee organized by the American Defense Society, will start on Saturday night, when the region most commonly used by speakers will be patrolled by members of the committee every night and will have persons uttering seditious and near-seditious language arrested and prosecuted. The present plans of the society are to cover all meetings and see that there are no objectionable statements made.

Over 50 men and women volunteers have been enrolled at the society's headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, since the call was made. A statement made by a high official of the city said that he knew money is being received from Germany by "Friends of Irish Freedom" who have caused most of the disturbances.

The meeting which Mr. Moffett felt himself in duty bound, as an American citizen, to break up was symptomatic of the steady undercurrent of anti-English, anti-war and pro-German activities which are being carried on in this city. Other meetings have been held, in other parts of the city, where the passersby has been told that Washington and Franklin were greater traitors than Roger Casement, or that Great Britain's character as a nation was worse than any other on earth. The Friends of Irish Freedom, the Socialists and other organizations and elements have been granted licenses to hold these meetings on the streets at night, and the speakers have made the most of them. It does not require any particular concentration of thought, among the crowds these speakers gather, to decide for oneself that the orators are either deliberately delivering themselves of treasonable utterances, or that they are so carried away with their purpose of winning their own particular political points that they soar easily into realms where they do not realize the full import of what they are saying.

Women as well as men offend in this manner. It was a woman up town, the other night, standing beside the Irish flag, who made some most interesting remarks in pleading what she considered to be the cause of Ireland. And it was a woman suffragist who stood on Broadway, in the Thirties, just recently, and said quite deliberately that Mr. Root and his commission had gone to Russia to meddle in Russian affairs, and to tell the Russians what a fine government we have here, whereas everybody knew we were not a democracy at all, since we did not allow all of our women to vote. The picture she painted of Mr. Root and the American commission was anything but complimentary, and the inference was clear that the Americans had gone to Petrograd with no other intention than to harm the Russian people by throwing the proverbial monkey wrench into their new governmental machinery. The remarks were heard by about 100 persons. Nobody questions them. Nobody seemed to care much, one way or the other, except the lady who was evidently a friend of the speaker's, and she stood close by and slinked her approval.

These street meetings are only a few of the activities under way here whose purpose is, apparently, either to hinder the Government in its prosecution of the war as much as possible, by

urging an early peace which could not be conclusive, or to make personal hay while the sun shines, riding the personal hobby of this or that organization while the public interest is aroused to the point of taking unusual interest in public questions.

Other features of these activities are the comments and news stories in the German language and the Socialist press. Colonel Roosevelt recently appealed for the suppression of the former, proclaiming against what he called "fifty-fifty" Americanism. It may be interesting to glance over a single issue of the leading Socialist newspaper in this city, the Call.

On the first page there is a cartoon, entitled "Can It Be Put Out?" and representing a brutish gentleman named "Millarism," a fat man called "Intocracy" and a horrified lady whose name is "Press," sitting in a room into which smoke wafts marked "Peace Talk" are floating. Behind them "Fake Patriot" is rushing for a can of "Peace Extinguisher," which is manufactured by "The National Hate Corporation."

On this page there is plenty of anti-Gompers material, for among Socialists he is in high disfavor for organizing the American Alliance for Democracy, and for being practically a party to the charges that the East Side is overrun with German agents, whose alleged attempts to influence labor unions the alliance was formed to combat. For instance, "The United Hebrew Trades Make Scathing Reply to Pro-German Charges," explains the headline which has already declared that "East Side Workers Attack Gompers." And also, a special article replies at length to what it calls the campaign of Mr. Gompers to discredit the People's Council and to purge the labor movement of pacifist and Pro-German influence.

The charges of graft among draft exemption boards, and the holding of two members for misconduct on an East Side board, are made the most of, and a story with a London date tells of the political crisis imminent in England following Mr. Henderson's resignation and the refusal to issue passports for the Stockholm peace conference.

SUFFRAGISTS KIND TO WAR PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—The International Woman Suffrage News publishes some interesting correspondence received from Dr. Elizabeth Rotten of the Society for Relief of Germans Abroad and Foreigners in Germany. In her own letter Dr. Rotten says:

"I have, unfortunately, owing to pressure of work, delayed from week to week reporting to you as I meant to do since the beginning of the year, the extensive work done by our society in giving Christmas presents to prisoners of war in Germany, and various branches of the German Frauenstimmrechtsbund, again as last year, cared at Christmas for the prisoners' camp nearest to their home. Even if it is too late for use in your paper, I should like to send you the copy of Frau Auguste Kirchhoff's letter from Bremen, and the letters of the prisoners and of the camp commandant."

In the letter referred to in the above, Frau Auguste Kirchhoff writes: "We collected altogether 606 marks; out of that we sent 200 marks for packets from Switzerland, to the prisoners' camp at Soltau, of which Goslow is a branch. With the remaining 406 marks we bought 30 packets of letter paper, 30 blocks of writing paper, 10 dozen penholders, 68 notebooks, 7 boxes with 560 steel pens, 21 pairs of braces, 15 elastic belts, books, about 50 English and 10 Russian. Schmidt's gave us about 150 French books, and I gave about 20 additional English books. After we had received military permission we got into telephonic communication with the camp commandant. I arranged everything with regard to the presents and their transit, also that my husband and I had gifts for the German guards. . . . On the 23d December, Frau Schmitz, Fraulein Kotsenburg, and I drove early with two huge boxes with Christmas decorations of evergreen to Nienburg, on the Weser, where the captain met us with a German non-commissioned officer, and three prisoners—two Russians and a Belgian—and received the gifts.

"Our intention to give happiness was realized, not only in the captain, but above all in the prisoners, who took the boxes away from their truck. The captain gave us a nice account of the camp life, and invited us all three to spend a day in the camp in the spring, which we shall gladly do. After Christmas we received, to our joy, the letters of which I send you copies. The only thing which has given me any Christmas feeling this year has been our being able to pour even such a tiny drop of human love into the great flood of hate and revenge."

The following is a letter from one of the English prisoners, typical of those received from the prisoners of various nationalities in this German camp:

"Dear Ladies of Bremen:—It is with much pleasure that I have the opportunity to thank you all on behalf of my comrades here at Goslow for the Christmas present of books which you so thoughtfully sent to us at this festive season. I shall not myself forget this little episode. With all good wishes for the coming year, I remain, Yours truly, Corporal Ahwake (English)."

APPOINTMENT NOT APPROVED
The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission last evening declined to approve Mayor Curley's appointment of Frank B. Crane of Dorchester as superintendent of supplies, or "purchasing agent" as the position is frequently termed. The salary going with the place is \$3000 a year. Mayor Curley announced that he proposes to name now for the place a man holding a responsible position in one of the Boston hotels.

MR. MITCHELL TELLS ATTITUDE

Mayor of New York in Note to Knights of Columbus Officer States His Position on Question of Dependent Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell's activities in connection with private charitable institutions, which have brought upon him the opposition of a certain section of the Roman Catholic Church, an opposition which is expected to be expressed at the polls this fall, are now brought into public notice again, this time by the Mayor himself. He has made public a letter he wrote last month to James R. Finegan, State deputy, New York State Council, Knights of Columbus. The concluding paragraphs express the tenor of the letter.

"You will easily observe that I had ample occasion to believe from experience that there was a disposition among many members of the order to yield readily to influence exercised to my prejudice and to the prejudice of those acting with me in the great public undertaking for the welfare of the little children who become the dependent wards of the city of New York, to which I have given myself, without denominational prejudice, and without the fear of denominational animosity or attack.

"While, of course, I know that the order, as a whole, does not and would not sanction the conduct above described, I am sure you will agree with me that, to make this plain to the world, as it is to us, and to vindicate its own tenets, rules and principles, it would become the order to purge itself of those who have so grossly breached its rules and misrepresented its purposes and principles."

Mayor Mitchell referred to a speech he had made at Princeton, quoting this paragraph: "At about that time the men suspected, learned, or suspected themselves, that their telephones were being supervised, and immediately a great fuss was kicked up. Among other things—and here again we see the working of that sinister influence that is so malign to government—the matter was taken up by a grand jury in Brooklyn, composed in material part of Knights of Columbus."

The Mayor admits he was misled by the order as to the personnel of the Brooklyn jury which found "the unwarranted and illegal indictment" against Attorney Hotchkiss and Commissioner of Charities Kingsbury. There were four Roman Catholics on the jury, but none of them, says the Mayor, belonged to the order. Mayor Mitchell makes it very plain what he meant by "that sinister influence that is so malign to government." He says it is "the same malign and sinister influence, successfully exerted and exercised at other times, and in other instances by certain priests of the Roman Catholic Church in the archdiocese of New York and the diocese of Brooklyn." He points out, however, that the Knights of Columbus forbid the attempt to exercise undue influence on public officials and rule against political discussions in meetings.

The Mayor refers to the investigation he and Comptroller Prendergast conducted, in 1910, into the accounts of private charitable institutions which receive city funds. Because of their diligence and thoroughness in this inquiry, the Mayor says he and the comptroller "became the objects of abuse and misrepresentation by certain members of both the Roman Catholic laity and the Roman Catholic clergy of this city. This political campaign of abuse and misrepresentation—for it became political—was carried on by trolleys and myself—was carried on at meetings of the Knights of Columbus. Meetings were held at which the comptroller and I, either by name or through implication, were denounced as enemies of the Roman Catholic Church and as slanderers of her institutions, and efforts were made to prejudice the members of the order against us, with a view to the political effect thereof."

The Mayor then cited several instances to bear out his assertion. Attempts were made to use meetings of the order for political purposes in opposition to him and the comptroller, both before and after his election in 1913, he shows. In April, 1916, he cites these words, attributed to a prominent Roman Catholic:

"Many of us believe the real purpose of the so-called investigation (of private charitable institutions) is to break down institutions, to do away with the work the Roman Catholic Church has been doing to train children, instead of finding the ninety and nine good things the investigation found one thing to be criticized."

What the Roman Catholic influence may mean in the coming city election, if it is thrown on the side of Tammany or Democratic fusion in opposition to Mayor Mitchell, is indicated in another quotation cited by the Mayor. A prominent member of the order, he says, at a communion breakfast, made substantially the following statement, without being called to account by any official, although one or more district deputies of the order were present:

"You must come to the assistance of our holy church that is being persecuted by your city officials, officials elected by your vote. When the next election comes around to elect municipal officers, see to it that you vote in a Mayor who will treat us fairly instead of persecuting us."

AMERICAN MISSION IN RUMANIA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor PARIS, France.—The Temps publishes an account of the impressive reception of the American Military Mission by the Rumanian Senate. The mission arrived just after the Senate,

had approved by a majority of 74 votes the project for constitutional reform and the expropriation of large proprietors in favor of the peasant soldiers. MM. Bratiano and Take Jonescu, on behalf of the Government and the presidents of the Chamber and the Senate made speeches in which they expressed warm appreciation of the United States and welcomed the American representatives. General Scott, the head of the American Mission, said, in the course of his reply, that they had been sent by the United States to assure the Rumanian people of American fellowship in their troubles. They, in America, were conscious of the danger which threatened them all. Bernhardt had defined the aims of their common enemy, and America had undertaken the task of opposing them. They had only entered the war to defend right and justice and they were in pursuit of neither financial nor commercial advancement. They would remain side by side with the Allies until the end, and they would fight until the freedom of all nations both small and large was abundantly safeguarded. The American Mission left for Russia after having witnessed a military review.

SCOTTISH VIEWS ON NATIONAL FORESTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Sir Andrew Agnew presided over the summer meeting of the Royal Scottish Arboreal Society recently held in Glasgow. The principal questions under discussion were those of national forestry and the use of timber by railways and mines. The chairman said that since their last meeting the committee appointed to advise the Government on the subject of afforestation had presented its report. The committee's recommendation had not been made public but it seemed probable they would advise immediate action. Forestry had hitherto been under the Board of Agriculture and the results were not very satisfactory. They thought that if it were placed under a separate branch of the Board of Agriculture with a fund and a staff of its own, it would receive more attention, but, although they had often asked the Government for this, they had never obtained it. Under existing circumstances the council had felt they might make a bolder request, and they had, therefore, asked for the establishment of an independent department of forestry for the United Kingdom with branches in Scotland, England, and Ireland, and although they had not entirely abandoned their former request for a separate branch of the Board of Agriculture they had put it into the second place. The council attached great importance to this question of forest authority and they felt convinced that in the future the Board of Agriculture would be too busy to devote much time to forestry.

Sir John Stirling Maxwell said that as a member of the reconstruction committee he could say nothing about it, but he would like to take the opportunity of thanking the council for all the help they had given to the committee. Those who had been engaged, during the last three years, in the organization of the war were aware of the difficulties which had followed from past neglect of a great national industry. It was not too much to say that if the French had neglected forestry as the English had done, the state at this stage, would not have been carried on. They had been very fortunate in that they had been able to import timber for the first two years of the war, but it had cost about £40,000,000 more than need have been paid for home grown timber. If a tenth part of that £40,000,000 had been wisely laid out 30 years ago most of the loss would have been saved and a good investment would have been made. Countries which did not grow their own timber in the future would fare badly and steps should be taken to reestablish this industry.

Sir Charles Bine Renshaw, chairman of the Caledonian Railway Company, spoke of the difficult position in which the railway companies found themselves. They were expected to maintain the transport services of the country in a thoroughly efficient condition but they were getting no steel rails. Owing to the shortage of timber the use of sleepers for the permanent way had been largely reduced, and during the last fortnight they had been forbidden to creosote the sleepers because creosote was needed for other purposes. That was a serious matter for a creosoted sleeper lasted twice as long as an uncreosoted sleeper.

Mr. Charles Carlow of the Fife Coal Company spoke of the use of timber in mines. He said that before the war practically all pit wood came from abroad and the question as to whether it would be imported or home grown in the future was contingent on quality and price.

A paper was read by Colonel Archibald Stirling, M. P., on "Forestry in Relation to Deer Forests and Sheep Farms," in which he said that he was sure that deer forests could make a substantial contribution to forestry in Scotland if reasonable care was exercised in the selection of areas to be planted.

During the afternoon sitting Miss McDonald, representing the Ministry of Munitions, explained the position of women in regard to forestry work.

WHEAT FED TO ANIMALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—S. F. McDonald, president of the National Bakers Association, has sent a telegram to Washington, urging that a Federal investigation be made into reports that mills in northern Texas and southwestern Oklahoma are grinding soft wheat into animal feed instead of serving it for human consumption. A scarcity of corn is, he says, the reason for the use of wheat for this purpose.

ARGENTINA IS FINDING COAL

Mines Worked on Small Scale and Development of the Discovered Deposits is Expected to Relieve Shortage

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The scarcity of coal in Argentina today and the extremely high prices at which the little that becomes available is quoted lend special interest to reports of discoveries of coal mines in the Republic. It appears that in the district of Mayares, in the Province of San Juan, coal has been worked on a small basis, the monthly production not exceeding 400 tons. The state railways are also making experiments with coal recently extracted in the vicinity of the station of La Huelera on the Buenos Aires & Pacific Railway in the Province of Mendoza.

Acting on instructions received from the Ministry of Public Works, the state railways are now making arrangements for the survey and the preliminary working of a coal mine recently discovered at Epuyen, in the Territory of Chubut, with the idea of utilizing it forthwith on the railway from San Antonio to Lake Nahuel-Huapi. Samples of coal taken from four distinct seams in this locality have already been subjected to chemical analyses by the state railway management. The results of these analyses are summarized as follows: The seams of one of the seams show only a small quantity of volatile matter and much fixed carbon, giving 6882 calories, which figure is expected to be exceeded with purer samples. This coal is said to be excellent for boiler purposes. In another seam the samples of the coal analyses show it to be rich in volatile matter, leaving a coke of high calorific power (7119 calories). This coke, it is considered, could be used advantageously for gas production and also by foundries.

The cost of Epuyen coal placed at point of rails of the San Antonio Railway, would be about 70 pesos (\$29.72) per ton, against 114 pesos (\$48.40) and even more which is today being paid for coal delivered at San Antonio, and even if it does not present all the qualities of Cardiff coal, it has the advantage of cheaper price and of being a national product, the working of which, if it does not solve entirely the country's fuel scarcity problem, is at least an important step toward it as the mine appears to be a vast one.

The coal is clearly visible on the banks of the Epuyen stream, occurring in horizontal seams, alternating with strata of "arcilla" (argill), the thickness of the seams varying between 500 and 600 meters. The depth to which these seams attain is not yet known, as no very deep borings have so far been effected.

Judging by geographical position, direction of the carboniferous veins, and above all by the great similarity of their chemical composition with that of Chilean coal, it is presumed that this mine is a continuation of the coal manifestations of Lota and Arauco, in the Republic of Chile. The mine is situated in fiscal property which is traversed by important streams, having heavy falls, which could be utilized for the production of energy. The site of the mine is approximately 100 kilometers distant from the line of the railway which has been projected as a prolongation of the Puerto Desierto-Lago Nahuel-Huapi line, and about 250 kilometers from the point of rails of the line at present working from San Antonio.

In the meantime it is proposed to carry the coal on wagons to the station of Nahuel-Niyeu, distant 300 kilometers from the mine. The district of Epuyen is described as being not merely one of the richest of Patagonia, but of the whole Republic, abounding in forestal and pastoral wealth. The timber wealth is barely exploited at all. On the other hand, there are a number of very important sheep farms, many of which carry 100,000 head of sheep.

The first step contemplated toward the development of this coal mine is the sending of 50 men from San Antonio, fitted out with supplies sufficient to enable them to camp in the district for a long period. Three borings have already been made for the purpose of ascertaining the geological structure of the deposit.

DEVELOPMENT OF FRENCH WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The bill providing for the improvement of the Seine in its passage through Paris, both from the point of view of navigation and inundations, has been adopted by the Senate. The scheme will cost 67,000,000 francs and includes the development of the branch of la Monnaie and the deepening of the bed of the river between Suresnes and Bougival.

M. Audiffred, reporter on the bill, did not merely confine himself to the improvements to be effected in the Paris area. He said that the deepening of the course of the Seine would have to be continued beyond Bougival towards Rouen. Reservoirs such as had been declared the most effective in cases of inundation at the Philadelphia Navigation Congress held in 1892, would be built. This would, as was remarked by a deputy, also enable large towns to be provided with drinking water without tapping other valuable local water courses. The locks would also have to be enlarged and those bridges which did not allow of the draining away of flood ideas would have to be rebuilt. Connections would also have to be estab-

lished between railways and waterways all over the country.

The great thing was to act quickly and begin the necessary works at as many points as possible. M. Audiffred asked that the scheme which had been briefly outlined by M. Audiffred should be extended to the whole of France. The reporter agreed with the demand, saying that it was essential that the country should be given every facility for her producing activities. M. Desplas, Minister of Public Works, approved of M. Audiffred's recommendations and said that in spite of all difficulties the Government would do everything it possibly could to provide the necessary labor for beginning the works. The reconstruction of the invaded provinces would not exclude all other works in France, though these provinces would be given preferential treatment. Before the close of the year the Minister said that the Government intended to bring before Parliament a bill providing for the improvement of the navigation of the Seine. After having enlarged on the means to be taken to meet the financial requirements of the scheme, M. Desplas concluded by saying that he had a very strong hope that it would be possible to give the country all that it needed to enable it to regain its position in the world.

M. Herriot, the Mayor of Lyons, expressed the wish that steps should be taken to make the navigation between Lyons and Geneva possible. This would enable Switzerland to shake herself free from Germany's economic grasp. In spite of the war, said M. Herriot, Germany had continued to build canals, notably the Mittelland, which would connect the manufacturing region of the Rhine with the eastern agricultural regions. Sections of this canal had already been dug by French prisoners of war. The Germans, who were also making use of the parallelism of their rivers, had evolved a scheme which would enable them to be connected with the Danube basin. There was a tremendous demand for the realization of this scheme in Bavaria, and M. Herriot called the French Government's attention to the fact that it would have the effect of reducing the cost of living for the German working classes. If, continued M. Herriot, I insist on a solution being arrived at with regard to the navigation between Lyons and Geneva, it is not in the least because this would favor regional interests. We want a Rhine and Mediterranean policy which will provide our Swiss friends with a means of ingress and egress towards Marseilles and the East. Otherwise Switzerland will have to turn either towards the Rhine or the Danube.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FOREIGN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The June commerce of the United Kingdom shows a further falling off as compared with the corresponding month of 1916. The Board of Trade returns issued on Saturday put the total value of imports at £36,068,342, a decrease of £859,338, a reduction of just about 1 per cent. It is, however, in the exports that the largest falling off is found, the aggregate under this heading being £43,651,663, which indicates a decrease of £3,622,900 or 8.1 per cent as compared with June of a year ago.

From the point of view of British trade an 8 per cent drop might seem of little importance were it not for the fact that the major portion of the decrease occurs under the heading of manufactured articles which accounts for no less than £2,478,100. There was a welcome drop in the exports of foodstuffs of nearly 1½ million, and in the same way the diminution of nearly 2½ millions in the reexports of foreign and Colonial goods is not without its favorable aspect. There is a very heavy increase in the imports of food and kindred articles of which £8,134,497 occurs under the heading of grain and flour, but as particulars of tonnage are not given, it is impossible to say what proportion of the gain is represented by quantity and what portion should be put down to the rise in prices. The following table gives the principle headings of the Board of Trade return:

		Increased in 1917 as compared with 1916	
Imports		June, 1917	
Food, grain, meat, etc.	£146,785,714	£3,067,907	£32,671,122
Cotton, iron, cotton, wool, etc.	28,705,300	1,618,538	16,838,755
Mfd articles	10,350,445	7,355,127	24,167,724
Unclassified	226,885	46,421	855,955
Total	£286,668,342	£289,338	£26,243,109
Exports		Increased in 1917 as compared with 1916	
Food, grain, meat, etc.	£112,927,527	£1,475,760	£5,448,723
Cotton, iron, cotton, wool, etc.	6,465,416	581,235	3,363,757
Mfd articles	34,504,218	2,478,159	10,849,377
Unclassified	1,552,502	250,216	574,752
Total	£148,651,663	£23,622,900	£29,339,663
*Decrease.			

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NEED FOR FOOD POLICY IN SPAIN

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—An issue of the "Boletín" of the Institute of Social Reform contains some interesting information concerning the cost of living among the working classes in Spain for the six months from last September to March of this year. The statistics so far prepared include the provinces of Alaya, Albacete, Alicante, Almeria, Avila, Badajoz, the Balearics, Barcelona, Burgos, Caceres, Cadiz, the Canaries, Castellon, Ciudad Real, Cordoba, Coruna, Cuenca, Granada, Gerona, Guadalajara, Guipuzcoa, Huelva, Huesca, Jaen and Leon. The figures demonstrate clearly the highly privileged situation in which Spain finds herself in this matter, notwithstanding all her difficulties and privations.

In no other country is the difference between present prices and those which ruled before the war so small as in Spain. La Epoca, in some comments, urges that above all things it is necessary that this situation should not be lost sight of and that there should be no extension of the labor crisis, that afflicts many branches of Spanish industry at the present time.

Apart from this the journal urges that it is very strange to see the great diversity of prices obtaining in the country, which is but one more demonstration of the lack of any real policy for provisioning in Spain. Some of the wide differences may be explained reasonably by the circumstances which exist, but many cannot. The arroba (25 pounds) of wheat flour varies from 5 pesetas in Cuenca to 6.75 in Ciudad Real and 7 in Barcelona. Even more difficult to appreciate is the difference between the price of the arroba of wheat and that of the kilo of bread, for in Albacete, where the arroba of flour costs a peseta less, the kilo of bread costs 3 centimos more. While the price of bread in Huesca is 40 centimos and flour costs 6.25 the price in Granada are respectively 45 centimos and 5 pesetas.

The variations in the prices of beef are amazing. In Burgos and Coruna the minimum price is 1.60 pesetas per kilo; in Victoria it is 1.90 pesetas; in Palma, Cadiz, San Sebastian, Huesca and Leon 2 pesetas; in Cordova 2.40 pesetas; in Alicante, Avila, and Gerona, 2.50 pesetas; in Huelva, 2.60 pesetas; in Barcelona, Caceres, Ciudad Real and Guadalajara, 2.75 pesetas; in Cuenca 3 pesetas; in Albacete and Almeria 3.50 pesetas; in Granada 3.75 pesetas; and in Castellon 4.40 pesetas. The difference in the prices of mutton are somewhat similar, varying from 1.50 pesetas in Leon to the maximum of 3 pesetas in Almeria. The average price of fresh fish in Victoria is 80 centimos the kilo, in San Sebastian it is 1.20 pesetas; and in Burgos it is a peseta; yet in Barcelona the price is 3 pesetas, and at La Coruna it is but 50 centimos. Potatoes show greater difference in prices. The lowest is in Burgos and Leon where the price is but 13 centimos the kilo. It rises to 15 centimos in Victoria, Caceres and La Coruna, to 18 centimos in Ciudad Real and Guadalajara, to 20 centimos in Albacete, Alicante, Avila, Palma, Gerona, San Sebastian and Huesca, to 25 in Almeria, Cadiz, Cordoba, Granada and Huelva, to 30 in Cuenca, and 35 in Barcelona.

No conditions of production or transport can account for these variations; it is simply a case of what of policy and economic system. The municipal organizations are chiefly to blame, for the local and other circumstances vary so much that the State can hardly undertake such a matter, its business being to centralize and equalize. The State, however, must give its assistance to the ayuntamientos. In these food prices are reflected one of the worst weaknesses of the country.

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WAR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude's
Dispatches Made Public Covering
Events up to and Three
Weeks After Fall of Baghdad

By The Christian Science Monitor special
military correspondent

LONDON, England.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stanley Maude's dispatches covering the operations in Mesopotamia from Aug. 28, 1916, the date he assumed command, to March 31, 1917, three weeks after the fall of Baghdad, are published in the London Gazette of July 10. His preliminary summary shows the wide area of responsibility covered by his army, the distance from Basra to Kut El Amara being 180 miles, from Basra to Isfahan 270 miles, from Basra to Bushire 210 miles, and from Basra to Kut nearly 400 miles, as measured on the map. The enemy's plan, General Maude states briefly, was to contain the British forces in Mesopotamia while he developed a vigorous campaign in Persia, thus threatening India. The true situation was therefore a resolute offensive with concentrated forces on the Tigris, thereby effectively threatening Baghdad and automatically relieving pressure in Persia and on the Euphrates.

"This being the principal object," the report states that "the subsequent operations are divided into eight phases:

"First—Preliminary preparations, Aug. 28 to Dec. 12.

"Second—The consolidation of our position on the Hal, from Dec. 13 to Jan. 4.

"Third—The operations in the Khadairi Bend, from Jan. 5 to 19.

"Fourth—The operations against the Hal salient, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 5.

"Fifth—The operations in the Dahra Bend, from Feb. 6 to 16.

"Sixth—The capture of Sannaiyat and passage of the Tigris, from Feb. 17 to 24.

"Seventh—The advance on Baghdad, from Feb. 25 to March 11.

"Eighth—The operations subsequent to the fall of Baghdad, from March 12 to 31.

"Before resuming active operations it was necessary to improve the health and training of the troops, to perfect our somewhat precarious lines of communications, to develop our resources, to amass reserves of supplies, ammunition, and stores at the front. In order to carry out the above, headquarters were retained at Basra till the end of October."

General Maude gives warm thanks to his predecessor Sir Percy Lake for the firm foundations laid for the ensuing winter campaign. The extension of Basra as a military port and base was continued, and the laying of railways completed; various directorates were created, e. g., inland water transport, port administration and conservancy, works, railways, supply and transport, and ordnance. Changes were made in the organization of the army, the grouping of formations and units being adjusted; hospital accommodation was reviewed and expanded; and the remount and veterinary service was overhauled and reconstituted. Lines of communication defenses were also recast. The army was much encouraged by the visit of the incoming commander-in-chief, Sir Charles Monro. General Maude found time to visit the Karun front at Ahwaz where the Persian oil field lies (Ahwaz is about 100 miles north of the confluence of the Euphrates (Shat el Arab) and Karun rivers). By the end of November, the general concentration up-stream of Sheikh Sa'ad was completed.

"Paragraph 7 recapitulates the Turkish position in December. The Sannaiyat position, on the left bank of the Tigris, was elaborated and extended, with a series of successive positions, right back to Kut, 15 miles to the rear. On the Tigris right bank, the enemy's position was considerably further back and extended down to and across the Hal, two miles below its exit from the Tigris. On the left bank of the Tigris, the British trenches were within 120 yards of the Turks, on the right bank (11 miles further up-stream) further apart. Desultory warfare with intermittent artillery and aerial activity had continued in these positions for some months. The dispatch points out that the Turks, by withdrawing the bulk of their troops from the right bank, and prolonging their battle front, had left their communications exposed, and that by establishing themselves on the Hal, the British would be able to strike at these communications, the marsh covering the Sannaiyat position to the north forming an obstacle to a Turkish advance, while the British communications were covered.

It was decided therefore, the dispatch continues, to operate as follows: First, to secure possession of the Hal, secondly, to clear the Turkish trench systems still remaining on the right bank of the Tigris; thirdly, to sap the enemy's strength by constant attacks, and give him no rest; fourthly, to compel him to give up the Sannaiyat position, or in default of that, to extend his attenuated forces more and more so as to counter our strokes against his communications; and lastly, to cross the Tigris at the weakest part of his line as far west as possible, and so sever his communications. In carrying out this program our extended line offered good opportunities for making successful feints to cover our real intention.

Referring to the consolidation of the British position on the Hal, an operation which covered a period from Dec. 13 to Jan. 4, General Maude says that the concentration of troops up-stream above Sheikh Sa'ad having

been completed on Dec. 12, Lieutenant-General Cobbe's troops were assigned the task of holding the Turks to their positions on the left bank of the Tigris and picketing the right bank as far as Sinn banks, while the cavalry and Lieutenant-General Marshall's troops moved by night to the Hal, crossed that river at 6 a. m. on the 14th, and were linked up with the remainder of the force by pontoon bridges, General Cobbe, meanwhile, keeping the Turks in the Sannaiyat busy.

Further operations gained ground on the Hal, the enemy bridgehead was destroyed and an advance was made up to the Khadairi Bend on the Tigris. General headquarters were now at Sinn.

The remainder of December was occupied in consolidating positions on the Hal, making additional bridges and roads and laying a light railway; operations which were much hampered by heavy rains and ensuing floods. Cavalry raids were undertaken, and an attempt was made to bridge the Tigris four miles west of Shumran, but this attempt failed, owing to the enemy having anticipated it and made strong intrenchments on the further bank.

As the result of our occupation of the Hal, General Maude points out that we had secured a position whence we could control that waterway and directly threaten the enemy's communications west of Shumran; had rendered Nasariyeh safe against a hostile movement from the Tigris down the Hal; increased the possibility of obtaining supplies from the prosperous districts on the middle Hal, and rendered it correspondingly difficult for the enemy to supply himself from there, and interposed between the Turks and their adherents at Shattrah.

The operations in the Khadairi Bend, Jan. 5 to 19, are described. The enemy's position in the Khadairi Bend, which he evidently meant to hold, was the report states, a menace to our communications with the Hal, as from there he could inundate part of our trenches, when the river was in high flood. The operations were assigned to General Cobbe.

The enemy held a well-prepared line some 2600 yards long, facing east. The ground in front was flat and bare, except for a belt of low brushwood along the river bank on the northern flank. At the southern end, 200 yards from the river and parallel to it, was a double row of sandhills, on which the enemy had constructed a strong point with covered-in machine gun emplacements. The front of the position was swept by fire from both flanks from the left bank of the river. There was a second line in the rear, at distances varying from 500 to 1000 yards from the front line, whilst between the two were trenches and narrow prepared for defense.

The southern portion of the second line, and some sandhills 400 yards behind it, formed a last position, and the garrison had communication with the left bank by means of ferries, which, owing to the conformation of the river bend, were protected from direct rifle and machine gun fire so long as this retired position was held.

The preliminary stages of the attack entailed digging some 25,000 yards of trench in constant rain and exposure to enfilade, as well as direct fire. The trenches having been sapped and dug up to 200 or 350 yards from the enemy by the 7th, a bombardment was carried out on that day and the 8th. A partially successful attack on the 9th was made, complete success being prevented by fog and mist and a heavy counterattack checking progress. Diversions were meantime being made by General Marshall against the bridgehead.

On the 10th the enemy was forced back by nightfall to his last position. On the 11th an attack on this failed, being driven back after reaching the objective, by a counterattack. Gurkhas, Maharrates, Manchester, Frontier Rifles and Sikhs are mentioned as distinguishing themselves. Owing to this last position being effectually commanded on both flanks at close range from across the river, it was found necessary to construct covered approaches under which to assemble prior to an assault. These were completed by the 17th and all advanced posts except one carried. This last redoubt was captured and lost twice on the night of the 17th, 18th and finally captured and held on the 18th. The final assault, fixed for the 19th, was frustrated by the enemy retreating by night across the river under cover of rifle and machine gun fire. In these operations the fighting was severe and mostly hand-to-hand and showed the Turk that tenacious as he was he had more than met his match. His losses were very heavy in killed, prisoners, and warlike stores.

CINCINNATI URGES CONNECTING CANAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—A 12-foot barge canal, similar to the New York barge canal, to extend from Defiance, O., to the Ohio River, is urged in resolutions prepared by the canal improvement committee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Congress will be asked to appropriate funds for a survey of the branch canal in connection with the waterways system recently surveyed from Chicago, on Lake Michigan, to Toledo, on Lake Erie. The construction of the proposed canal would give Cincinnati a connecting line between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, thus making a continuous waterway between Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago and New York. The barges which would be operated upon the new canal would be of 3000 tons capacity, and self-propelled. This tonnage would load 75 freight cars of 80,000 pounds capacity each. This figure indicates that the canal would become of great importance in moving coal from the South to the iron-making cities of the North.



Left to right: President and Mme. Poincaré, the Prince of Wales, Lord Bertie, King George, Sir Douglas Haig and Queen Mary

CHEESE MAKING IN MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Rapid Growth of Industry Follows Study of the Situation by Government Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—From its beginning in the erection of a \$400 factory in 1915, the cheese-making industry has been so developed in the North Carolina mountains that not less than 2,000,000 pounds are to be produced next year. This year's production is estimated at 800,000 pounds. The establishment of the industry was premeditated and followed a study of the situation by Government experts. They found in North Carolina abundant natural pasturage, plenty of water, labor that was not very well employed, a climate sufficiently cool to make the production of cheese possible, and a population industrious and eager.

The first cooperative company was organized in 1915 at Cove Creek in Watauga County and erected a factory, 14x16 feet in size, which cost, equipment and all, \$400, and started to make cheese. Six weeks later another factory was completed at Grassy Creek in Ashe County; then came a third and a fourth in other counties, and in 1916 five others were added.

Cheese can be kept until the producers have a wagon load to ship, and, transported in quantity, freight rates and expenses are low. Farmers are now assured of a regular cash income from their milk supply. This income, too, is surprisingly large. One woman, who had not been able to make more than \$2 a month from her sale of butter at the stores, found that the factory paid her \$12 a month for the milk and did all the work too. A farmer bought 10 cows for \$757 in the spring of 1916 and by the end of the pasturing season, he had made \$752 from their milk alone.

Such examples have impressed the mountain folk and have shown beef cattle men that double profits can be obtained.

The growth of the industry, according to official figures by Government agents, is a story of \$3800 production in 1915, \$30,000 last year, \$100,000 this year. It is estimated that it may bring \$250,000 into the mountains next year. The income of money has resulted in better living conditions, improved farm equipment, silos, and general thrift.

DIXIE HIGHWAY GAP LACKS FUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Eager to complete that section of the Dixie Highway which will connect with hard roads Nashville and Chattanooga, in this State, the State Highway Department is facing a serious problem in the failure of Marion county people to support a bond issue of \$160,000 which was necessary to provide funds to meet the federal money the state department was to have awarded the county to complete sections of the highway in that county. Marion county has 44 miles of the highway, much of it of difficult mountain construction.

The gap in the Federal aid highway between these two cities has started agitation for a change in route and a new "short route" has been put forward from Whitwell to Daws Station in the Sequatchie valley, starting up the mountain at this point and extending through sections of Sequatchie, Grundy and Warren counties to McMinnville; thence through Woodbury, Murfreesboro and Lebanon, a total distance of 140 miles.

ITALIAN CHAMBER APPROVES PLANS OF GOVERNMENT

Measures Passed by Vote of 273 Against 53—Assurances as to Food Supply Given

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ROME, Italy.—Upon the motion of Signor Chiesa, the Italian Chamber decided to send a message of greeting and congratulation to Russia on her recent military successes. The Premier, who rose to speak in favor of the motion, said that he had never doubted that the Russian democracy would prove worthy of that great country. The Chamber having resumed the discussion of the provisional arrangements, Signor Chiesa put forward an order of the day advocating measures for the benefit of persons in private employment, who were experiencing great difficulties owing to increased prices.

Signor de Nava, Minister for Industry and Commerce, next rose to speak. He dealt with the different points which had been advanced in the speeches on the provisional arrangements, and said that while he recognized the hardships experienced by persons in private employment, the difficulties in the way of deciding by how much their pay should be increased were very great. The nomination of a committee to deal with the matter might give opportunity for disparity of treatment in different parts of the country, but they might be assured that he had the matter at heart and would do his best to find a satisfactory solution. He went on to deal with the question of health insurance, which, he said, would be investigated by a committee. The Minister for the Interior, Signor Orlando, was the next speaker. In replying to some of the criticisms which had been advanced against his administration, he declared the press censorship to be in no way conducted on party lines. He went on to deal with questions of provincial administration and with local conditions in different parts of Italy. He spoke of the great improvement which had taken place in the condition of the Austrians, who were prisoners of the Serbians, after their arrival in Italy, and who had shown their appreciation of the kind treatment they had received in Italy by setting about the erection of a statue to Dante.

Signor Orlando was followed by Signor Canepa, the Food Commissioner, who assured the Chamber that a sufficient amount of corn had been left in the hands of the peasants and that the rationing of the provinces had been so arranged as to provide a reasonable amount of food for everybody. There was need for strict economy and the Food Commissioner said that he looked to the deputies to help convince the people of the necessity for this. The submarines would certainly not succeed in starving them, but nevertheless they would all have to make sacrifices and they must do so as cheerfully as possible. Their enemies were being driven to make greater ones. Every Italian would have at least three times as much bread as every German. In answer to a demand for more definite statements, Signor Canepa said that they could count on a daily minimum ration of 600 grammes per day per head. He said that the intervention of the State in war time in economic matters was an absolute necessity. The acquisition of foreign corn had cost the allied countries dear, but with free commerce it would have cost them at least four times as much again. The same thing, he said, applied to freights. Cereals, he declared, must during the war be a State monopoly.

Signor Canepa went on to speak of the federation of food organizations and of the advantage accruing from such an institution. He finished his speech by declaring that if every one did their duty there would be a sufficiency of food for the country and the Administration would do its best not to interfere with legitimate business, except in case of necessity, but, he said, anyone, small or great who, through desire for gain, infringed the national discipline, would be severely dealt with.

Signor Turati and Signor Treves, both members of the official Socialist Party, which professes a neutralist policy, were the next speakers. Signor Treves, after criticizing the national policy ended his speech by saying that from all the trenches on all the fronts a voice arose saying there must not be another winter in the trenches. This brought an indignant protest from Signor Pantano, who said that they would persevere because to do so was vital for Italy and was the country's duty. Resistance until victory was gained, that he exclaimed, was what the voice from the trenches said. Great applause followed his speech, there was some disturbance in the Chamber and two of the deputies, Signor Chiesa and Signor Bocconi, came to blows, but were quickly separated by the other deputies.

After quiet had been restored the Prime Minister rose to speak. He dealt in detail with the orders of the day put forward by the different deputies and indicated which he was prepared to accept. He alluded to the appointment of a commission under the presidency of a minister to consider problems likely to arise after the war. He thanked the supporters of the Government for their confidence. From the trenches, said the Prime Minister, came the voice of faith, and proofs were daily furnished of that valor which had raised their country in the estimation of the world. He had, he said, faith in victory and faith in those in the trenches as well as in those in the country. He was sure the country would gain a fresh glory by the war, because through it, she would gain a national consciousness on the basis of democracy and freedom. He would not follow Signor Treves in all his criticisms of the Government, but he would again affirm that their work would be to carry on the war until victory was gained. The peace which they must have would be a peace which should be the result of a victorious war. To obtain such a peace the whole country in arms must persevere and must make the sacrifices necessary for the completion of Italian unity by means of the war. Signor Boselli said that underlying the vote on the order of the day was the question of confidence in the Government because, although the Government were prepared to accept all responsibility, they would be powerless in this difficult moment unless they had the full confidence of Parliament. All orders of the day except those approved by the Government having been withdrawn the Chamber proceeded to vote, the result showing a majority in favor of the Government of 273 against 53.

SEVENTY PER CENT GET COMMISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Student officers at Port Oglethorpe, Fort McPherson and Fort Logan H. Roots will have completed their training and been awarded their commissions next week. The men from the two former camps, both in Georgia, have for the last 10 days been marching through the country near their forts, pitching camp in different places, and playing the war game under actual conditions. Of the 44,000 students who enrolled in the various officers reserve training camps in May, 28,872 have been recommended for commissions, a showing of 70 per cent instead of the 40 per cent forecasted by the department. From this number will be obtained 18,032 officers of the line, about 2000 for the quartermaster corps, 2000 for the aviation section, and 2000 for coast artillery and engineers, 200 for ordnance and 160 for the intelligence division of the adjutant-general's department.

TURPENTINE CAMP LABOR UNSETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—Labor conditions at the turpentine camps of Mississippi have become serious following an exodus of Negro employees since the first army selection. It is indicated that these men left to avoid service, leaving behind no inkling of their destinations. As a result of the labor scarcity, the industry may have to be cut down by about half, which would mean that some of the companies must suspend business. This is the view of F. E. Pringle of Biloxi, who holds large interests in the turpentine camps.

ciency of food for the country and the Administration would do its best not to interfere with legitimate business, except in case of necessity, but, he said, anyone, small or great who, through desire for gain, infringed the national discipline, would be severely dealt with.

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WYOMING WOMEN MAKE A PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DOUGLAS, Wyo.—On the day set for the women of Wyoming to register for service and food conservation, the state president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union distributed throughout the state slips printed in red ink, to be attached to the food conservation registration cards. These slips read as follows: "Provided the Government of the United States prohibit the destruction of foodstuffs in the manufacture of distilled and malt liquors."

It was the state-wide protest of the women of Wyoming against the injustice of asking sacrifice and labor of women in conserving the food supply of the country, while the Government refused to interfere with the consumption of 68,000,000 bushels of grain in the manufacture of male liquors.

Wyoming is the oldest suffrage state in the Union, but this is the first state-wide campaign for prohibition which was started by the women of the state. On Sunday, July 15, when it was learned that the Senate had taken no action on the prohibition amendment to the food bill, this action was decided upon, and carried out in the 40 hours before the registration opened.

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OHIOANS JOIN DRY CAMPAIGN

Mahoning County Business Men and Laborers Unite in Crusade
—Hundreds Reclaimed by Systematic Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Mahoning County, of which Youngstown, the chief city of the Ohio iron and steel industry, is the seat, is preparing to take, if possible, a more active part than ever before in the approaching fight to eliminate the liquor traffic from the State.

A "dry" committee of 133 members, representing all classes of business interest and citizenship, has been named to conduct the fight. Laboring men are rubbing sleeves on the committee with great captains of industry, and it is promised that the contest to rout the traffic will be carried out without compromise of any kind.

Prominent among the members of this unusual committee are J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; W. A. Thomas, president of Brier Hill Steel Company; W. H. Foster, president General Fireproofing Company; Julius Kahn, president Trussed Concrete Steel Company; T. L. Robinson, chairman Republican Rubber Board; and Thomas McDonald, consulting engineer and former superintendent of the Youngstown district of the Carnegie Steel Company. These men represent corporations employing more than 30,000 men. Representatives of virtually every labor organization in the district also are on the committee.

Youngstown business men showed their attitude on the liquor question months ago, when the Youngstown Club barred it from its organization, in the interest of national efficiency during the war.

Despite its cosmopolitan population, Mahoning County has been very evenly divided on the liquor question for some years, and a big majority in favor of prohibition is expected at the November election. The activity of the traffic bureau of the Chamber of Commerce in putting minor city prisoners, mainly offenders because of drink, to work, and reclaiming many of them, has been a great factor in opening the eyes of the community to the curse of the liquor traffic. During the few months' activity of the chamber bureau in this work, about 50 per cent of the 1500 men it has handled have been placed in steady positions, whereas previously, with few exceptions, they had done nothing, virtually being public charges because of drink.

FARMERS INDORE SUFFRAGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The Alabama Farmers Union closed a successful session here recently. The union now has permanent quarters in one of the prominent office buildings. During the meeting the members heartily indorsed woman suffrage.

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GUARDS UNDER GEN. EDWARDS

New England Men Placed—
Thirty-Two Major-Generals
Assigned—Regular Commanders
Called Upon for Field Duty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has assigned 32 major-generals to command the national guard and the national army divisions. This is the last step necessary for the coordination of the new army of 500,000 men. All the regular department commanders were called upon for duty in the field which means they probably will go to the front in France.

National guardsmen of New England, comprising the twenty-sixth division of the United States Army, will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence H. Edwards, now commander of the Department of the Northeast. On General Edwards' staff will be two Massachusetts men, both as brigadier-generals. Gen. Charles H. Cole will command the fifty-second infantry brigade, while Gen. Leroy Sweetser will be in command of the fifty-first depot brigade.

Both of the national guard major-generals nominated on Tuesday by the President—John F. O'Ryan of New York and Charles M. Clement of Pennsylvania—are placed at the heads of divisions in their branch, with some regular army brigadiers under them.

The order also assigns brigadiers of both regulars and guardsmen to command the brigades of each division, and a colonel or lieutenant-colonel to serve as chief of staff under each of the major-generals. All are directed to report not later than Aug. 25 if practicable. Successors to the department commanders in their present posts have not been named.

In a note appended to the order it is stated that the order of designation of the divisions bears no relation to the order in which they will go to the front. A warning is added that shifts and changes in the officer personnel of the divisions are to be expected. One change apparently has been made since the list was made up. Maj.-Gen. Francis J. Keane is assigned to command the thirty-second national guard division, whereas that officer in an order issued on Wednesday was temporarily designated as chief of the new division of embarkation of the general staff, in charge of all transportation.

Tactical Reorganization

Companies and Regiments Larger, Divisions Smaller

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reorganization of all branches of the United States Army to conform with European standards, as recommended by Major-General Pershing, is provided for in army orders. The administrative unit of the infantry army hereafter will be a company of 250 enlisted men and six commissioned officers, in place of something like 100 men and three officers. The company will be divided into four platoons, each in command of a lieutenant. There will be two captains as first and second in command, one first lieutenant and three second lieutenants.

Under the new plan a regiment will have three battalions of four companies, making a total of 3000 men. Supplemented by the regimental headquarters, supply and machine gun organizations, the strength of the new regiments will be brought up to 3600 men, as against little more than 2000 in existing war strength regiments.

The unit organization of the field artillery and other arms of the service has not been changed. The division, with the number of regiments in it reduced, will total hereafter about 19,000 men, 15,000 of them infantry. A system of numerical designations has been worked out under which any division numbered below 26 will be regular; between 26 and 75 national guard; and 76 and above, national army. Regular infantry brigades will be numbered from 1 to 50 inclusive; national guard, from 51 to 150; and national army from 151 up. Regular regiments will be numbered from 1 to 100. National guard from 101 to 300, and national army from 301 up.

The department approved today color insignia to designate the three elements of the army. Regulars will wear the standard U. S. monogram. National guards will wear a similar monogram with the initials N. G. superimposed, and national army men will have the initials N. A. superimposed on the U. S.

Ruling on Negro Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced that Negro troops will be sent to national guard and national army camps with white soldiers. The Negroes in the draft who are selected for military service will form part of the division organization and will be trained with the other troops.

QUINCY PLANS FOR MARKET IN WINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
QUINCY, Mass.—Plans are under consideration by the local market board, associated with the Massachusetts Food Conservation Committee, to continue the public market throughout the winter in some central building. Predictions by retailers of the high prices expected for butter, eggs and poultry during the winter months as well as the scheduled rise in the price of retail milk Oct. 1, have led the committee to believe that a market where the farmer could dispose of his dairy products during the winter

ter would be extensively patronized by not only the local trade but consumers throughout this district.

Since the public market was first opened on the grounds of the Adams Academy about one month ago, the first one established in a city by the State committee, the plan has been an unqualified success, say officials. Every market day hundreds of housekeepers come to the square and buy their fresh vegetables direct from the farmer, and the home gardener who has raised more perishable vegetables than he can take care of, has found the market an excellent place to dispose of the fruit of his labors at a small profit.

During its month's run, officials from cities and towns throughout New England and New York have visited the local market, in order to form plans to conduct similar projects in home districts. The committee announces that the cooperation of the business men in this experiment has been an important factor in its success.

UNITED STATES HAS OFFICIAL VATICAN NOTE

(Continued from page one)

way. Even if William should consent to abdicate for the sake of the world—something at present seen only in the wildest fancy—the natural process of bringing about negotiations would require some time.

That the President in his reply, which may be expected in a few days, will be the spokesman for all the enemies of Germany appears quite probable. The Pope's appeal has been accepted by the mass of Roman Catholics of the United States, and of the world, as representing the attitude they should assume, and consequent lessening of the war enthusiasm of this country proportionate to their numbers is expected. The President's problem, therefore, involves the task of making an answer that will, so far as possible, retain the loyalty to this country of the Pope's adherents if he shall find it necessary to reject the proposals and show that it is not possible to bring about a satisfactory peace at this time. He is faced with the necessity of retaining the loyal devotion of a large number of persons, outside the Roman Catholic Church, who have been indifferent in the war and who have become aroused to the possibility of peace by the Pope's appeal.

The German-Americans and a large mass of citizens of divided allegiance also are taking hope from the appeal. In addition to all these elements are the propagandists and the pacifist societies, who will now go up and down the land, even threatening dire events and revolutions in case the Allies and the United States fail to heed the voice of the Kaiser that has spoken through the Vatican.

ALLIES NOT READY TO REPLY TO POPE

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Allies will not reply to the peace appeal of the Pope until after consultations in which all of the Entente powers will have a part. At the same time there is some disposition in certain quarters to leave the answer to President Wilson.

The statement that all of the Entente nations and their allies will be consulted before a reply to the Vatican is decided on, was made by Lord Robert Cecil today. He was unwilling to comment on the proposals of the Pope, pending official decision.

INDEPENDENTS IN LYNN SITUATION

LYNN, Mass.—Independent shoe manufacturers in this city last night took action to uphold the stand of the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association in the dispute with labor unions which has closed 18 factories here since last April. Following the meeting a manufacturer announced that unless prices were readjusted they, too, would be obliged to close their factories.

The labor leaders, in a statement issued yesterday, blame the manufacturers for breaking off negotiations calculated to adjust price lists prior to the reopening of the 18 plants which have been closed. The unions have decided to accept the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration as mediator, provided that pending price lists are first adjusted with the manufacturers' association.

The State board will come here, probably next Monday, and it announced yesterday that it will compel the attendance of representatives of the unions and the manufacturers to ascertain the reasons why negotiations have failed.

BABSON CONFERENCE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

Plans are complete for the fourth annual Babson conference on "Cooperation" to be held in the building of the Babson Statistical Organization, Wellesley Hills, Sept. 5, 6, 7, with Roger W. Babson presiding at the meetings.

The conference will discuss "Cooperative Competition" at the opening sessions, and the speakers will be Austin A. Breed of Cincinnati, O.; M. W. Stark of St. Albans, Vt.; Walter W. Lower of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Kohn Byrne of Cincinnati, O.

A public, open meeting will be held on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 6, when "Cooperation Between Employer and Employees" will be the theme, the topic to be presented by F. A. Countway, R. E. Lee, W. W. Page, and H. C. Osborn.

At the closing session, the speakers will be J. A. Shepard, Robert W. Bruere of New York, and others.

DISTRUST OF GERMANY FELT

Press of United States and Canada in Comments on Pope's Note Calls Attention to Her Many Evidences of Bad Faith

The terms "reciprocal condonation" and "freedom of the seas" receive special attention in press comment in the United States and Canada, upon Pope Benedict's note to the warring nations. The main obstacle to peace is stated to be lack of faith in any promises that may be made by Germany. Editorial extracts from newspapers are appended:

Boston Advertiser

The text of the papal overture confirms the accuracy of the forecasts. Its pivot is the "general principle of complete and reciprocal condonation" without indemnities or reparation unless these be hinted at in the sentence: "If for certain cases there exist particular reasons, they would be deliberated upon with justice and equity." The chief specific suggestion made is that Germany evacuate Belgium and the occupied portions of France, the complete independence of Belgium to be guaranteed. But how? From whence is the assurance of justice and equity to come? . . . The fact which stands in the way of peace at this time is not any insuperable difficulty in apportioning territory or assessing damages, but the confirmed conviction of the world's liberal peoples that Hohenzollern Germany cannot be trusted. It is morally bankrupt.

Chicago Herald

The fact is that the papal proposals, high-minded as they are and embodying as they do certain ideas President Wilson has advocated, must still be read in the light of our proved knowledge of one of the principal parties to which they are addressed—Prussian militarism. It has given too many evidences of bad faith and unscrupulous ambition menacing the world's peace for the Entente Allies, the hope of the world's democracies, to allow themselves to be inveigled into a conference without better guarantees than it has been willing to give that it has abandoned its criminal designs. The world waits to see whether it will embrace the opportunity it has heretofore resolutely rejected of declaring in concrete terms and not in vague and fraudulent generalities whether it has done so.

Toronto Globe

Late dispatches regarding the peace appeal of the Pope say that it suggests that there should be no indemnities except in special cases, such as Belgium and Serbia, and no annexations. It is reported that the Pope proposes the return to Germany of her colonies in exchange for the occupied departments of France; urges "freedom of the seas," disarmament, and the formation of a Supreme Court of Arbitration for the settlement of future international disputes. On the surface it would appear that it is not much in advance, if any, of overtures made from time to time by public men and journals in Germany and Austria. The allied belligerents will receive the Vatican's communication with respect, but they are not likely to halt operations during any consideration or discussion of it that may follow.

Toronto Mail and Empire

That phrase, "the freedom of the seas," was not to be expected from the Vatican. The freedom of the seas was never in question until the enemy resorted to the most hideous piracy to which ocean traffic has ever been subjected. Nor is the Economic League between the Entente powers likely to be set aside at the Pope's request. To those on this side of the war his proposals do not appear to be those of one who is neutral and disinterested as between the two coalitions. They sound like the Pontifical sanction of the German terms. After looking on for three years throughout Belgium's agony under the heel of the foulest oppressor that ever troubled the world, Pope Benedict tries to come between the two contending groups when Germany desires to turn Austria's pinch to peace-making account. His holiness may find that his influence, like everything else that comes in friendly contact with the malignant power of Germany, is prejudiced with the Entente and neutral nations. No good comes to anybody from Berlin.

Roanoke (Va.) Times

The men at the head of the allied governments are not fools. They know the realities of the situation and will not be misled by fair words that, considering the Teutonic source whence they come, are but so many scraps of paper. They know that Germany can go a little farther but that there is a limit to German endurance and it is not so very far away. Knowing these things, they will not be so foolish as to play into Germany's hands by consenting to enter peace negotiations until the time is ripe. Germany is striving desperately to save something out of the wreck her dreams of world conquest have brought down on her head. She will not succeed. Hohenzollernism is doomed and must pay the penalty it so richly merits. The Pope's offer is well meant, no doubt, but it is inopportune and will come to nothing.

New York Commercial Advertiser

To establish peace it is necessary to recognize that a mad dog is loose in the world. If the German people are unwilling to chain up this dog and

persist in feeding it, then others must do the necessary job. No peace is possible as long as such a wild beast is at large. By a long series of acts Germany as at present led has lost the confidence of the world, and confidence cannot be reestablished except by radical changes in Germany. More and more this central fact in regard to the war shines out, and peace can only be achieved in its light.

New York Tribune

The words of Lincoln in his second inaugural address should be in the minds of all Americans today when they consider the question of peace and examine the papal document. It is not for war that we have fought. It is not with any liking for contest that we have entered the war. But the German has brought certain things into the world which must be banished. He has done things which must be proven unprofitable that they may not be repeated. The naked ruins of Belgium and Northern France, the neglected graves of the men, women and children slaughtered when terrible first swept through Western Europe do not cry for vengeance. But they are eloquent voices crying that this thing shall not happen again and that the end of this war shall bring the death sentence to the idea which was expressed in Belgium. It is with this in mind that the Tribune believes that the American people and the people of the allied nations should examine the Pope's proposals.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

Perhaps the most significant feature of the Pope's appeal is that it is apparently already indorsed more or less definitely by Austria. While it is true that the terms must be considered on their own merits, the intimation that Vienna is looking hopefully toward their acceptance is one more striking indication of a weariness of the war on the part of Germany's ally. The feelings of the Austrian Emperor on this point have not been disguised. That he can take an independent course against the will of the German Emperor may be doubted. Yet this attitude cannot fail to have its effect at Berlin. There is discontent among the German people, as the recent proceedings in the Reichstag showed, and the military party cannot repress its forever with mere promises of victory. If this conviction has sunk deeply enough into its mind, it will find the Pope's proposals a way out easier than it had any reason to expect. Everything depends upon the sincerity with which these are treated by all concerned. The Administration has explicitly refused to consider a return to the status quo ante, but it has never professed a desire to crush Germany, and it would no doubt be satisfied with a peace which put Germany under bonds to keep the peace. That, in fact, is the purpose all the Allies avow. "The Pope will have earned the gratitude of all of the world if he is able to further its achievement."

Springfield Republican

Benedict's appeal is directed to Germany as well as to Germany's enemies, and in view of President Wilson's unsuccessful experience last winter in seeking from the Berlin Government a definite statement of its war aims, it is necessary to say that Germany's forthcoming answer to the Pope is the real crux of the present situation. The Entente must President Wilson's wishes in the winter but the Central Powers refused to outline their peace terms. If the Pope's present venture is to have tangible results, Germany must indicate, in answer to him, whether Belgium would be evacuated "with the guarantee of her full political, military and economic independence"; and, it may be added, that the issue of reparation to Belgium by Germany cannot be ignored. Germany must also indicate whether Poland would be reconstituted on her ancient lines, including what is now Prussian and Austrian Poland. And Germany must indicate whether, in Benedict's words, she has a "conciliatory disposition" toward France in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine. If Germany, too, will indicate to the Pope what her policy is to be regarding Armenia, the Turkish straits and the Balkan states, the world will become better informed concerning German plans for the establishment of a middle European empire extending from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf.

Detroit News

It is unbelievable that so astute and tactful a diplomat as Pope Benedict would suggest concessions that he had not good reason to believe would be acceptable to the Central Powers. The whole point is whether Germany has come to that mood where she is willing to make adequate sacrifices to end the war.

Chicago Journal

If it prove true, as now indicated, that the Pope seeks a return of the status quo ante, a sufficient answer is found in President Wilson's illuminating declaration that "it was out of the status quo ante that this iniquitous war issued forth."

Richmond Times-Dispatch

The Pope cannot be snubbed. The allied democracies must respond. Germany must respond. What will the answer be? Potsdam supremely aspires to be an artist in craft, but there are eyes that see the clumsy hand.

New Orleans Times-Picayune

One instantly asks himself whether Berlin, speaking through Vienna, has authorized concessions so great and so disastrous from the "auton stand-point." Let us hope that Benedict XV speaks by the card, for in that case the central empire may soon offer a peace which the Entente Allies, and especially America, could afford to

accept—a peace which would be more than a breathing spell in preparation for a second world war.

Toronto News

Germany in the past has proved itself an unscrupulous and desperate neighbor. It can never be trusted again, at least until the ruling caste is broken and utterly discredited with its own people. It may be said that this means a long war. Possibly this is true. The world must endure in order to reach the desired end. There was a time when the power of Napoleon Buonaparte seemed beyond the ability of mortals to break, when the most of Europe lay at his feet. Yet Lelapic and Waterloo were in the near future. For the Allies the outlook is full of promise. It is plain to the whole world that Germany has failed to accomplish its will. The Central Powers stand on the defensive. Day by day the forces of freedom grow. There are obstacles to face, difficulties to overcome, but the world is being organized for victory, and victory is the only possible end. A peace by arrangement is not to be considered. Only a peace by dictation can be enduring and satisfactory. It is regrettable that the Vatican would lend itself to an academic proposal plainly unacceptable to the legions of freedom and utterly heedless of the inner meaning of the quarrel.

German Comments

What Press Thinks of Pope's Appeal for Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German press comment on the Pope's peace proposals is somewhat reserved, pending the publication of the actual text, but it is welcomed in all quarters except the Pan-German, where the demand for the restoration of Belgium and no indemnities is resented. Meanwhile the Centre and other organs insist that the papal action will make a deep impression and that it would not have been taken without previous knowledge that intervention would be well received by all belligerents.

A statement published by the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger from "a politician who is generally regarded as well informed," confirms this view and the writer says he believes he can state that the Pope knows Germany's peace conditions and has communicated them to the opposite group. He is convinced, he adds, that papal intervention will this time lead to results and peace will be concluded before the end of the year.

Germania (Berlin)

The Roman Catholic organ, Germania, insists that the step was of such sweeping importance that it is impossible it was taken without the Vatican first getting in touch with both groups of the warring factions. The newspaper pretends to know that the note contains one material point, missing from the public summary, namely, a pre-war economic rapprochement.

The Vorwaerts (Berlin)

The Vorwaerts refers in connection with the Pope's peace offer to current rumors of a conference of financiers of the belligerent powers recently held in Switzerland. It says the German public is entitled to full information regarding the conference, and demands a statement from Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, who, as a former Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, presumably had knowledge of it.

Volks Zeitung (Cologne)

The Cologne Volks Zeitung, the organ of the pan-German wing of the Roman Catholic Party, is in an unfortunate position by reason of the note. This newspaper has just asserted in a hot article against the peace policy of Matthias Erzberger, member of the Clerical center in the Reichstag, that Erzberger was not entitled to obtain papal support or sympathy for his campaign and that there

was nothing further from the Pope's intentions than an attempt to suggest terms of peace, particularly a non-annexationist peace.

Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The Lokal Anzeiger today warns Germany to remain composed. The Pope only mentioned one of Germany's essential terms, the paper states—that concerning her colonies—and this is unsatisfactory. Roman Catholic papers congratulate the Pope on his initiative. Others are divided, either making no comment, taking a position similar to that of the Lokal Anzeiger, or advising that the Pontiff's appeal be given careful consideration.

Dutch Press Opinion

Editors Doubt Whether Proposal Is Acceptable to Either Side

THE HAGUE, Holland (Friday)—Some of the Dutch newspaper comment on the peace proposals of Pope Benedict is as follows:

Nieuwe Courant (Rotterdam)

The semi-official Nieuwe Courant modifies the Dutch excess of enthusiasm. It expresses doubt whether the reply from either side will be very encouraging. The paper attaches most importance to the verdict of the British Liberal and labor press, and adds: "We are by no means convinced that the Entente governments will very heartily take the hand which brings them out of the impasse created by the attitude of labor and the increasingly pacific tendencies of the population."

Handelsblad (Amsterdam)

The Handelsblad adopts the same argument, saying:

"The Pope's peace proposals are entirely based on words spoken by Wilson last year—no annexations, no indemnities, and the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and the French departments in return for the German colonies."

The paper is surprised that quotations from the American and British press so far received are not enthusiastic.

Tijds

The Dutch Roman Catholic paper Tijds, whose Rome correspondent is a Roman Catholic priest, says that the peace proposal was not so unexpected as might be assumed and that preparations for papal mediation had begun long before the Austro-German eastern offensive.

POLICE TEAR DOWN SUFFRAGIST FLAGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington police took a hand on Thursday in destroying banners of suffragists in front of the White House gates. A police inspector and a police captain tore two banners addressed to "Kaiser Wilson" from their poles and informed the women they would not permit banners of this kind to be exhibited. The regular suffrage banners, such as have been displayed before the White House for many months, they told the women, would be protected.

Before a police guard arrived, however, four banners had been torn from the hands of the women as they were leaving headquarters for the White House gates.

Late in the afternoon when the Government departments poured their thousands into Pennsylvania Avenue, the suffragists finally succeeded in getting a dozen color banners across the avenue and their bearers lined up against the iron fence in front of the executive mansion, guarded by a line of bluecoats.

COFFEE FUTURES SUSPENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Trading in coffee futures was suspended today on the New York coffee exchange at the proposal of Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator.

SENATE PLANS VOTE ON PEACE

Loyalists See in This Plan the Most Emphatic Way of Answering La Follette and His Pacifist Following

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senators loyally supporting the President's war program have decided to permit the La Follette "peace" resolution to come to an early and decisive vote in the Senate, holding that this is the surest method of settling the question for all time. This developed after Senator King of Utah, one of the President's backers, had paid a visit to the White House on Thursday afternoon.

Senator King would not make public the conversation which took place during his three-quarter hour visit with President Wilson. He said it was a "social call," and when asked if he thought the President might soon make a speech to the country, which has been persistently rumored, the Senator smilingly replied: "You will have to ask the President."

"The only way to get peace is to beat Germany," declared Senator King, who is a new member of the Senate and is secretary of the majority conference. "If Senators La Follette or Stone make peace speeches in the Senate, the poor people in Germany will be led to think the United States is weakening. The thing to do with the La Follette resolution is to allow it to come up and then to decisively beat it down on a motion to table it."

"It is of no use to try to beat Senator La Follette and his following by parliamentary tactics, as has been proposed. If such were done they would get their views before the public, and we would not have opportunity to reply in measure. I do not seek to have my war resolution acted upon, nor any other of the pending resolutions. The thing to do is to down the La Follette resolution and then go ahead and vote more millions of dollars for the war and to send 5,000,000 men abroad, if necessary."

Senator King, author of one of the peace resolutions recently introduced in the Senate, talked with President Wilson for a half hour Thursday about peace. Afterwards, while declining to discuss the President's attitude, the Utah Senator said he himself believed the Senate should finish the revenue bill and then take up and decisively defeat the resolution of Senator La Follette, proposing a statement of the war aims of the United States and her allies.

He had no doubt, he declared, that the La Follette resolution would be beaten by an overwhelming vote which would make it clear to Germany and the rest of the world how the United States feels towards the further prosecution of the war.

NORTH DAKOTA ATTACKS SHIPOWNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alleged neglect of the Government in not compelling shipowners to adopt devices to protect merchant vessels from torpedoes was assailed in the Senate today by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. He said that official approval of such a device had been given, yet thousands of tons continue to be sunk by the U-boats.

"We are criminally negligent if we fail to compel the use of such devices," declared the Senator. He held that the Government war-risk insurance rates were so attractive as to discourage the expenditure necessary to protect ocean tonnage.

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PRICE CONTROL ASKED FOR CORN

Distillers Declared Willing to Pay Whatever Farmers Ask for Product—Cost of Feeding Cattle Called Excessive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The distillers' demand on the farmers for corn is responsible for the high price of corn, according to a statement issued by the National Association of White Corn Millers in a movement for governmental control of the corn crop as well as of wheat.

"Distillers all over the country," says the association, "are buying great quantities of corn and paying high prices for it so they can turn out as much whiskey as possible before the Government takes over the stocks on their hands. The farmers are well aware of this and are holding and hoarding their corn for unheard of prices. They know that the distillers will buy all the corn they can get, regardless of cost. And the distillers know that the higher price they pay for corn, the more they will be able to charge the Government."

"The people want food—not whiskey. The prices of beef, pork and milk are directly dependent on the price of corn. And the price of corn is controlled by the inflated prospective price at which the United States Government is expected to buy all the whiskey in the country."

"High-priced corn means higher priced meat, or no meat at all, for many people. High-priced corn means higher priced milk, or worse, a milk famine, which means a great deal to thousands of babies. Even now dairy-men in adjoining states are disposing of their cattle rather than pay the excessive price of daily feed. To raise the price of milk they consider would be 'unpatriotic,' so they are choosing the easiest way."

"What shall we have—food or whiskey? Shall the public pay double the price for the necessities of life, while the corn hoarders and distillers sit back and gamble with the nation's sinews of war? This is the story in a nutshell. The vital needs of 100,000,000 Americans and millions of our allies are being sacrificed by the greed and unpatriotic acts of these food pirates. The people cannot, will not and must not be forced to stand it."

"Wheat, \$2.55; corn \$2.40—in ordinary times, the cost of a bushel of corn is approximately three-fifths of the cost of a bushel of wheat. When wheat is selling at a dollar a bushel, corn sells at 60 cents. In that proportion the price of corn today should be \$1.53 a bushel, based on the present wheat price of \$2.55. But corn sells now at \$2.40 a bushel, and comparatively little is obtainable at this exorbitant figure, for the farmer is holding out for a higher price. How long will the people and the Government stand it?"

"Corn should be selling today at \$1.25, and would be if greed had not forced the price almost to a level with the price of wheat. Wheat is selling at \$2.55 a bushel, while corn is \$2.40—yet we grow five times as much corn as wheat. Now, if the United States Government does not use its power to check this, the price of corn will exceed the price of wheat."

"The present high cost of corn, if allowed to prevail, means higher priced bread. It means that the price will put corn out of reach of people who use it to conserve the wheat supply. High priced corn means higher priced butter, eggs and poultry. High priced corn means higher priced pork, beef and mutton."

"If the Government does not fix the maximum as well as the minimum price of corn, the farmer will continue as at present to dominate the situation. The public will not sit idly by leaving the farmer assured of a minimum price without a maximum price to offset it."

"There should be a minimum price on wheat and corn which would afford ample protection to the farmer, but there should also be a maximum price to protect the public. And if the Government regulates the minimum price at the beginning of the crop of wheat and corn, the maximum price to be paid during the season should simply be the minimum price plus the cost of carrying charges for 12 months."

"The fear of the world is the scarcity of food. Food is our enemies' greatest foe. Food will win the war. Only America can furnish it. The nation has placed the burden of the war on corn. It is America's victory. All the other cereals at present are pygmies in comparison."

"The present prohibitive price of corn is actually a calamity. Corn is plentiful. All future crop reports are encouraging. Yet the price is soaring beyond all reason. The Government is trying to conserve our limited wheat supply by urging immediate recourse to corn as a national food. This measure is impossible under present corn prices. The public will not curtail their use of wheat until the greatly inflated prices of corn are reduced within reason."

EXPERT DIRECTS TRANSPORTATION TO CANTONMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to facilitate the movement and prompt delivery of materials for the construction of the army cantonments, the Railroads War Board has assigned C. E. Denney, assistant to the president of the Nickel Plate Railroad, to the quartermaster's department in Washington. During the period of construction Mr. Denney will make his headquarters in the office of Colonel Little.

All the material for the canton-

ments will take about 64,000 freight cars. The guard camps will require about 40,000 cars, which must be moved without delaying in any way the usual traffic of the railroads.

As a safeguard against delay in deliveries of cars, a railroad man has been assigned as a general agent at each cantonment to work in cooperation with the quartermaster.

Within 30 days from the date that the Government placed its first orders for cantonment materials, the railroads had delivered more than 12,000 carsloads of lumber and other building supplies to the 15 national army cantonments that are to house the first division of men called to the colors by the draft.

Additional trains, loaded to capacity with lumber, bricks, piping, wires, poles, water mains and all other materials needed to construct cities capable of accommodating 40,000 inhabitants, are arriving daily.

Four of the biggest cantonments report that up to July 31 the following quantities of material were delivered:

Louisville, Ky.—Lumber, 1083 carsloads; other material, 149; total, 1232. Petersburg, Va.—Lumber, 965; other materials, 532; total, 1397.

Ayer, Mass.—Lumber, 807; other materials, 532; total, 1339.

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Lumber, 924; other materials, 612; total, 1536.

HIGHER PRICE FOR OIL URGED TO AID PRODUCER

Pennsylvania Product Reaches Highest Point in Years—Advance Defended as Necessary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Conditions are such in the oil regions of the country, and especially as they concern the small producer, that Robert S. Hamilton of Titusville, well known throughout the Pennsylvania oil fields, has sent data to the Federal Trade Commission setting forth that oil must sell at a higher price if the operator is to have any reasonable prospect of getting back his money.

Pennsylvania crude oil was this week advanced to \$3.25 a barrel, the highest price in more than two score years, an advance of 45 cents a barrel being recorded on Tuesday, while on Thursday Ohio oil was advanced 20 cents a barrel, an almost unprecedented advance.

Oklahoma grades have within the last few days been raised about 20 cents a barrel, all of which it is held presages higher gasoline prices. The advance is for the purpose of stimulating drilling operations, since the yearly consumption of oil because of the demand for gasoline is about 25,000,000 barrels in excess of the supply, necessitating the drawing on surplus storage stocks.

The cost of drilling operations has gone forward by leaps and bounds. For instance, 6½-inch casing in 1914 sold at 60¢ a foot, of 20 pounds to the foot. The price now is \$1.45 a foot. Three years ago a rig cost \$30, while today it costs from \$1200 to \$1400.

Mr. Hamilton frankly tells the commission that until there is a decided increase in the price of Pennsylvania crude oil little drilling will be done, because the risk is too great in view of existing conditions as to costs of materials and labor.

COKE PRODUCTION SHOWS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The production of coke in 1916 was 54,533,585 net tons, valued at \$170,841,197, an increase compared with 1915 of 12,962,435 tons, or 21 per cent, in quantity, and \$65,337,329, or 62 per cent, in value. These figures, compiled by C. E. Leshner, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, from reports furnished by the operators, differ from his estimate of the production of coke in 1916 made on January 1 of this year by only 0.4 per cent.

The output of beehive coke was 35,464,224 tons, having a reported value of \$95,468,127, an increase of nearly 29 per cent in quantity and 67 per cent in value compared with 1915. The production of by-product coke was 19,069,361 tons, valued at \$75,373,070, an increase of 35.5 per cent in quantity and 55.2 per cent in value compared with the previous year. By-product coke represented nearly 35 per cent of the total in 1916 compared with 34 per cent in 1915.

The average number of beehive ovens in operation in 1916 was 65,605, compared with 48,985 in 1915, an increase of 16,620 ovens. The number of active by-product ovens increased from 6038 in 1915 to 6607 in 1916. Six new by-product coke plants, with an aggregate of 603 ovens, began operations in 1916 and had an aggregate output of 708,485 tons of coke. Every important producing State shared in the increase.

KANSAS CITY CAR STRIKE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A strike of more than 2000 trainmen, barn men and other employees of the Kansas City railways, which began Wednesday, Aug. 8, was settled Thursday afternoon after an entire system had been out of operation nine days. The cars began running as usual this morning with slight deficiencies in the schedule. The result of the strike was victory for the men, who attained the only object of the strike, the right to organize a union affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees.

STATES ASKING FUEL RELIEF

Chicago Conference Representatives of Thirteen Commonwealths Not to Yield Right—Federal Action Is Awaited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Representatives of 13 states of the middle West, meeting here on Thursday at the call of the Illinois State Council of Defense, came to an agreement that in effect means that if the federal Government does not reduce prices to a reasonable figure, these states intend to do it themselves with the coal mined within their borders. The states did not take an antagonistic attitude toward the Government, but on the contrary asserted their desire to work in coordination with it.

At the same time they called on the Government for immediate and drastic supervision, regulation and control of the production, transportation, distribution and price of coal. They addressed their resolutions to President Wilson by telegraph, seeking his aid alone. And while recognizing the newly created federal authority in the coal situation, they stoutly maintained the rights of the states to effect control and regulation within the states.

Those states with proceedings on foot to fix the price of coal to the ultimate consumer were advised to continue them "to their final conclusion." Another meeting was called for a week hence.

Said one of the members of the Illinois State Council of Defense to the Christian Science Monitor representative at the close of the meeting: "We will go ahead and fix the price of coal in Illinois. If the Government fixes the price higher than the Illinois price, how long do you suppose public respect for the Government action will let that price stand? If the Government does not reduce the price of coal to a reasonable figure, these States will fix the price within their borders on intrastate shipments and let the Government control the price on interstate business. We have gotten the 13 states to agree to this. It was thought we would back down, but we haven't."

A week ago representatives of Illinois operators agreed with Governor Lowden to let a coal director of the Illinois State Council of Defense fix the price of coal in Illinois, after hearings. Yesterday the coal operators went back on this action and decided not to sign the Governor's agreement. Regarding this situation, The Christian Science Monitor informant declared, "We will go ahead with the Illinois coal hearing, whether the coal men are there or not. Governor Lowden has directed Justice Carter to hold hearings and fix a price, and if the operators are not there and do not agree to the price, the Governor will take the mines and operate them."

The conference was attended by Governors Capper of Kansas, Harding of Iowa and Philipp of Wisconsin, by Mayor Keil of St. Louis, numerous other state and city officials, and by officials and representatives of various state councils of defense.

The resolutions adopted are in full as follows: "The governors and state councils of defense representing the states of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois, have met at Chicago in conference today, for the purpose of devising the best ways and means for meeting the critical coal situation that prevails in this country, and which, if not immediately regulated and controlled, threatens certain disaster to the successful conduct of the war and to the people and industries of this country. Realizing that situation, the conference agrees on the following:

"(1) The production, transportation, distribution and price of coal requires immediate and drastic supervision, regulation and control, both on the part of the federal Government and of the states. We recognize that, in order to effect appropriate and instant relief, it is necessary that there should be concurrent, coordinate, harmonious and immediate action on the part of the federal Government and of the different states. The states, in their individual capacity, have the power to effect such control and regulation within their respective states. Under the legislation passed, the federal Government has the power to make such regulations and control decisive, complete and effective.

"(2) The production of coal must be stimulated, encouraged and increased to the utmost capacity of the mines; so that the needs of the people and industries of this country and of our allies may be fully and promptly met. Therefore, every possible agency within the power of the Federal and state governments should be immediately brought into requisition so that the necessary production of coal can be promptly effected; and in bringing about this result there must be no interference with the earnings and wages of laborers.

"(3) There is an urgent necessity for a complete reorganization of the methods and machinery of transportation and distribution. These facilities should be at once enlarged and increased to the utmost. The elimination of delays in transportation, the dispatch of coal from the mines to the nearest markets by the shortest routes, the avoidance of the shipping of coal into coal-producing states, the abuse of consignment privileges, delays in unloading—these and other practices which interfere with the production, dispatch and handling of coal should be at once corrected. We urge that the nine gateways of Lake Erie be utilized to the fullest extent. At present only two are so used.

"(4) The price of coal is unreason-

ably excessive, and in many cases extortionate. Therefore, it is recommended that the governors and state councils in the coal-producing states should immediately proceed, if they have not already done so, with the ascertainment of the approximate cost of producing, handling and distributing coal to the ultimate consumer; and we recommend that this be done so that a report can be made to an adjourned meeting of this conference, to be held at Chicago on next Thursday, the 23d inst.

"(5) We recommend that in those states where proceedings are already on foot to fix the price of coal to the ultimate consumer, such proceedings shall continue to their final conclusion. What action is so had shall be taken and coordinated with such steps as the federal Government may take, it being the purpose of this report to make it plain to the people of this country that there is no desire, and that no attempt should be made, to bring about a conflict between federal and state authorities. The purpose of this conference is to accomplish a general and uniform result, for the best good of all people, and the use of all national and state instrumentalities which can possibly be made available.

"(6) These resolutions are adopted with the single end in view of protecting, not merely those of the coal producing states, but equally the consumers of coal in all other states, it being the design and intention of this conference to avoid all possible discrimination and to take steps for the common good of the entire nation.

"(7) We recognize the far-reaching provisions of the Food, Feed and Fuel Control Bill, which became a law on the 10th inst., and also the preferential shipments bill, otherwise known as the Newlands bill. Under both those enactments the federal Government is equipped with the authority and machinery to effect instant relief, in connection with such action as may be found proper or necessary on the part of the different state governments; and we must earnestly but respectfully urge immediate action on the part of the federal Government. The states here represented pledge their heartiest support to and cooperation with all action which the federal Government and the various states may take to relieve the most critical emergency which now exists in the coal situation throughout this country.

"(8) We recommend that a copy of these resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the President of the United States; and that copies be sent to the governors and state councils of defense of the different states."

The resolutions committee consisted of the following: Indiana, Evans Woolen; Iowa, Governor Harding; Kansas, Governor Capper; Kentucky, Judge McKnight; Michigan, Coleman C. Vaughan, secretary of State; Minnesota, W. J. McGee, member of Commission of Public Safety; Missouri, Frank McAllister, Attorney-General; Nebraska, George Conland, State Council; North Dakota, V. H. Stickney, chairman State Council; Ohio, Joseph McGhee, Attorney-General; South Dakota, Charles McCaffrey, secretary State Council; Wisconsin, Governor Philipp; Illinois, Levy Mayer, chairman Law and Legislative Committee. In all, 57 representatives of the states were on hand.

The significance of the appeal to President Wilson and the insistence on state rights is seen in the decision of the Illinois operators yesterday to avoid state control for federal. This is what they have stood out for right along. The secretary of the Federal Trade Commission yesterday wired Governor Lowden urging a conference of Illinois representatives with the commission, saying the commission will be charged with price determination, and adding: "We suggest that that phase be complicated as little as possible."

Yesterday's conference was not disposed to do business with the Federal Trade Commission. It rejected proposals to send a committee to Washington, as there was just one man it wanted to reach there, namely, the President, and it realized it could do this as well by wire as in person, since the President is so occupied. Complaints about extortionate prices and the total inadequacy of present delivery, pointing to extremely serious conditions unless immediately remedied, were told by governors and many others. Their reports would make quite another story.

HIGHER PRICES FOR MILK IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of a Chicago City Council committee returned here on Thursday from a tour of dairy farms in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin, with information that milk produced in the neighborhood of 30 per cent to the milk dealers. This would make 12 to 13-cent milk in Chicago this fall. Some of the councilmen promise a fight.

CHANGES AT AYER

AYER, Mass.—The departure of company L to Watertown for guard duty at the United States Arsenal tomorrow morning was preceded by an order by Colonel Sweetser that will take a detachment of 24 men from company E to do guard duty at the Fore River works at Quincy today. The detachment from company E will be in charge of Second Lieutenant Coleman of the machine gun company.

Inspector Palmer of the United States Government dropped into camp unannounced today shortly after a load of beef was delivered and after an examination, he condemned it and ordered it taken away. The soldiers were not without beef long, for a second load was sent in and pronounced all right. There has been several complaints about the quality of beef delivered to the regiment, which undoubtedly explains the visit of Inspector Palmer.

NEWPORT, R. I., IS NOW FISH CENTER

Rhode Island City Ranks Second in New England for Its Catch of Sea Food, Which Includes Quantities of Lobster

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWPORT, R. I.—In the absence of yachting and social activity, Newport's claim to distinction this summer is that of being the second largest fresh fish port in New England, and one of the most important on the Atlantic coast. Thousands of pounds of mackerel, scup, butter fish and codfish are being caught in the traps and seines, and on the trawls and hand lines, while the lobster haul this summer expected to be the largest since 1909, in fact this branch of the fishing industry along the Rhode Island shore shows a distinct revival.

The average shipment of fish from Newport during the past 10 years has been 56,000 barrels, while the output of lobsters has averaged 1750 barrels. The mackerel and scup fishing of May, June and July of the present year was unusually heavy, so that the total fish shipments are expected to reach 65,000 or 70,000 barrels, while the lobster production will be above 2000 barrels.

The annual fish catch in Newport waters, which are regarded as extending from Watch Hill, R. I., to Buzzard's Bay, Mass., represents nearly every variety of fish found in the temperate zone of the western North Atlantic. The catch, however, is principally confined to mackerel, scup, flounders or flots, spurling or sardines, butter fish, codfish, haddock, pollock, sea bass, striped bass, swordfish and lobsters. The bluefish and weakfish, the latter being locally known as squeteague, have disappeared almost entirely from Newport waters, although 25 years ago Block Island had the reputation of being the center of the bluefishing on the Atlantic coast especially in midsummer. What bluefish and squeteague is sold in local markets at the present time is shipped here from New York, while in former years shipments were in the opposite direction.

From the middle of May to the last of June, Newport is the mackerel center of the Atlantic Coast. The great schools of this popular dark greenish-blue fish are met near Cape Hatteras by the sellers early in April, and are followed closely up the coast until they reach the vicinity of Halifax late in August. The mackerel seem to linger around Block Island longer than at any other point on the coast so that shipments from this port in June are very heavy.

It is the increase in the lobster catch that is giving the most satisfaction to the federal and state officials which have been active in the past 20 years to save this succulent shellfish from threatened extinction. Millions of small lobsters have been turned into the waters of Southeastern New England from the Government hatcheries at Wood's Hole and the Rhode Island plant at Wickford. In addition, both Rhode Island and Massachusetts have passed stringent laws regulating the industry. Lobster catching in Rhode Island waters is carried on now only by license and in 1916 the Commissioners of Fisheries, which have charge of the industry both in the fresh and salt waters of the State, issued 439 licenses, of which number three were revoked for violation of the rules, principally for throwing overboard short lobsters when hailed by deputies.

Another variety of fishing which is being encouraged in Rhode Island is that of tuna fishing off Block Island. Tuna ranks very high as an edible fish.

The Newport fisherman, while admitting that he is receiving higher prices for his catch than ever before, nevertheless complains that the dealer, the commission man, and the wholesaler in New York and Boston, profit largely through his efforts.

The center of the industry in Newport is at the end of Long Wharf, where there is a cold storage plant, and where several representatives of the Atlantic Fisheries Company, which it is said controls a greater part of the fresh fish business on the Atlantic Coast, are always on hand to purchase the catch. Several of these buyers spend their winters at Key West, working gradually north with the mackerel fleet and finally making their summer headquarters at this port.

The Newport fishermen claim that they must abide by the prices quoted by the buyers, for it is a question of disposing of their catch at once or throwing it overboard.

The buyers of the Atlantic Fisheries Company have at hand not only all the facilities for taking care of a boat load of fish, such as barrels, ice and storage, but in addition they have their own market in New York and Boston, to either of which fresh fish can be shipped from Newport inside of comparatively few hours. A fresh fish train leaves Newport for Boston every day at 5 p. m. while the Fall River line steamboat calls at the end of Long Wharf, and takes the New York shipment every night, landing it in the Fulton market early in the forenoon of the following day. The buyers claim that while they represent a company which is ready to take all the fish offered, there is nothing to prevent the Newport fisherman from shipping his catch direct to some dealer in New York. To this claim the Newport fishermen reply that most of the fish commission men in New York and Boston have an interest in the Atlantic Fisheries Company, so that there is no independent market for the catch.

In addition to the Atlantic Fisheries Company at the end of Long Wharf, there are two other fish buying concerns in Newport, Tallman & Co. and the Rhode Island Fish Company.

The officials of the latter company claim to be entirely independent of the Atlantic Fisheries Company, but they buy only limited quantities, and almost wholly for the Providence market, and a few points outside that city. Their facilities for shipments to Providence, however, equal that of the fisheries company, as a regular steamer calls at the end of their wharf every day. The buying of the Atlantic Fisheries Company and the Rhode Island Fish Company is confined, however, to the season between May and October, which leaves Tallman & Co. as the principal purchaser of fish in Newport in the winter months. It is claimed by the fishermen in Newport that Tallman & Co. are agents of the Atlantic Fisheries Company.

In 1916 there were 215 fish traps set in the waters of Rhode Island of which number there were 82 in Sakonnet River and 65 off shore. Newport fishermen declare that a large majority of these 215 traps are either owned or controlled by the Atlantic Fisheries Company.

Not only does the Atlantic Fisheries Company ship a large majority of the fresh fish catch from Newport, but it is a heavy dealer in lobsters. The lobster catch in Newport waters in the last five years has averaged 453,835 of these shell fish. It is expected to run up to 500,000 lobsters in 1917, or an average of over 60 lobsters from each of the 20,000 pots which are at present set in Newport waters. More than 90 per cent of the Newport lobster catch goes to New York. On Aug. 1 the Newport lobster fishermen were receiving 23 cents a pound on the wharf, while on Thames Streets, 100 yards away from the wharf where the fishermen disposed of their catch, green lobsters were selling for 35 cents a pound. Quotations in Boston on the same date were 43 cents a pound for live lobsters, and 50 cents in New York.

On the same date Newport swordfishermen were receiving 11 cents a pound on the wharf, while sword fish was selling in Boston for 27 cents a pound. It is admitted that since Massachusetts threw open Buzzard's Bay to Rhode Island fishermen, and removed the restrictions as to traps and nets the fishing along the southern New England coast has improved and that Newport has received some benefit. Seining is still prohibited in Buzzard's Bay while a greater part of the catch in those waters goes to New Bedford instead of Newport.

Fish experts declare that while varieties of fish caught off Newport may show changes from time to time, there will always be plenty of good sea food in and about the entrance to Narragansett Bay, and that Newport will continue to hold its prestige as a fishing port, even though deserted temporarily by yachts and society.

NEBRASKA WOMEN COOPERATE IN FOOD SAVING

Community Driers Utilized to Preserve All Vegetables Not Needed Immediately

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The housewives of Nebraska have found a way to save the full value of the food product for their own consumption during the winter, instead of selling it at a sacrifice, or, as has happened in many instances, letting it perish, and then buying at record prices in the winter.

According to a report to the United States Department of Agriculture from Director C. W. Pugsley of the Nebraska Extension Service, several community drying plants have been established in that State. The housewives take their surplus fruits and vegetables to them, and for a minimum charge, covering cost of operation, their produce is dried. This food is put away in containers on the pantry shelf and kept for winter use.

The process simply dries the water out of the fruits and vegetables by suction. When the food is to be used, water is added. It is then said to be practically the same as the fresh product.

The drying plants are located in churches, schools, rooms of the County Council of Defense, or basements of libraries. The plants are operated either by some community club already organized, or by a club organized especially for the work.

At North Lincoln, Neb., the driving plant was donated by the Rotary Club; at Fremont, a community drier is operated by the Commercial Club; at University Place, by the City Improvement Club; at Omaha, by the Public Welfare Club; at College View, by the Community Club. At each place they hire a caretaker and pay her by the hour to look after the work.

There is scarcely a fruit or vegetable that has not been brought by the women to the community plant for drying. At one of the plants, besides drying fruits and vegetables, the women have been preparing nodules while eggs are comparatively cheap. One woman is drying a large quantity of wild greens, composed of nettles and thistles.

The United States Department of Agriculture indorses the drying of fruits and vegetables as a helpful means of conserving large amounts of products which would otherwise go to waste, and is working, through its extension service, to promote this type of food conservation.

N. H. BATTERY AT BOXFORD

CONCORD, N. H.—Battery A, the field artillery section of the New Hampshire National Guard, left Concord by special train at 1:50 this afternoon for the artillery training camp at Boxford, Mass. Orders to move were received yesterday afternoon and the men were under way in less than 24 hours. Just before their departure their commanding officer, Capt. Edwin L. Towle, was disqualified for physical disability, leaving First Lieut. Frank J. Abbott of Manchester in command.

SUGAR FUTURES TO BE GIVEN UP

Food Administrator Asks New York Exchange to Abandon Speculation and to Confine Itself to Straight Transactions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the instance of Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, speculation in sugar is to be abandoned on the New York sugar exchange. Mr. Hoover has requested the exchange to suspend all dealings in futures, based on his belief expressed in a letter that the normal function of such trading to stabilize prices was lost under present conditions and operated to inflate prices.

Conditions were such, he said, as to stimulate speculation. He also asked the exchange to limit itself to cash transactions and to dealings solely between actual producers and buyers of sugar for their own requirements. Mr. Lawrence, president of the exchange, said that the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Hoover would assure him of cooperation in any measures deemed necessary to stabilize prices during the war.

"Are you aware," Mr. Hoover wrote, "the decreased production of sugar in France and Italy and the isolation of England from its usual continental supplies, has thrust those countries into the markets from which we also must draw our supplies. The consequence of an undersupply is to stimulate speculation and the function of dealings in futures in normal times toward stabilization of prices is largely lost, and such dealings operate as the means to inflate prices."

"Under the circumstances it seems to me desirable to ask the exchange if it will not assist the economic solution by suspending all dealings in sugar futures and by limiting itself to cash transactions and further establishing such self-regulation as will limit these dealings solely to actual producers and buyers of sugar for their own requirements."

Time Set on Distillation

Food Administration Rules on Date in Statute

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ruling has been made by the food administration that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must stop at 11 o'clock on the night of Saturday, Sept. 8. Any effort to construe the law to permit the use of wheat, corn, rye and other materials which had been hoarded, after that time, it was made plain, will not be countenanced.

As a result of the stand taken, it is understood that corn and other foods which might have been turned into spirits, will be diverted to other purposes, since it is found to be impossible for the distillers to use all the stocks in hand in the manufacture of spirits by Sept. 8.

In regard to the decision, an announcement was made as follows: "This limitation is placed by section 15 of the food control law, which reads:

"That from and after 30 days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes."

"The act was approved Aug. 10. The 30-day period named will expire at midnight Sept. 9. As this date falls on Sunday, and as the internal revenue laws prevent the operation of distilleries after 10 o'clock at night on Saturday until the following Monday at 1 a. m. it was ruled by the food administration that provisions of section 15 will become effective at 11 p. m. Saturday, Sept. 8.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND WAR PROFITS PROBLEM

ST. JOHNS, N. F.—The Newfoundland Legislature, which closed its regular session on Aug. 8, met again in extraordinary session today to reconsider a bill for raising war revenue by the imposition of a tax on business profits.

This bill, which would impose a tax of 20 per cent on all profits made by business men for the current year, was rejected at the regular session by the legislative Council, or Upper House, after it had been passed by the Lower body. The council took the stand that an allowance of 6 per cent for capital invested should be made.

The act of the council in throwing out the measure caused criticism which has developed into a movement to have the Government appeal to the country on a platform for the abolition of the council, if it persists in its refusal to entertain the bill. Indications, however, have been that the upper body will not again obstruct passage of the measure.

EXEMPTION LIST TO BE MADE

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Railroad companies will make direct application to exemption boards for exemption from the draft of employees who, investigation shows, should be relieved from military duty under the provisions of the Selective Draft Act, says the Star.

AMUSEMENTS

AT THE TOP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place
100 mile daylight steamer
Big 100 steamship DONOHUE SHADFORD
Big 100 steamship DONOHUE SHADFORD
Big 100 steamship DONOHUE SHADFORD

G. A. R. VETERANS BEGIN TO GATHER

Representatives of Departments From All Over United States Beginning to Arrive in Boston for Big Encampment

Grand Army of the Republic veterans are beginning to arrive in Boston from all parts of the United States for their national encampment, which begins Sunday and continues through Saturday. Between 10,000 and 12,000 veterans are expected to take part in the fifty-second reunion.

Preparations for entertaining the Grand Army veterans and allied organizations are rapidly taking form, and indications are that this year's encampment will be a notable one.

Arrangements have been made by Mayor Curley to have the city fireboats give an exhibition in the upper harbor for the benefit of the visitors on next Friday, when they take a steamboat trip about Boston Harbor.

The Boy Scout patrols in Greater Boston have been requested to provide a continuous detail of boys to act as guides and messengers during the encampment week, and about 50 scouts will be stationed near the Hotel Vendome, headquarters for the Grand Army next week. Mayor Curley directed that two tents be provided for these boys in Commonwealth Avenue near the hotel.

Announcement is made that funds for defraying national encampment expenses are rapidly pouring in. Additional subscriptions to the guarantee fund for the encampment bring the total up to \$23,250, the G. A. R. finance committee announced today.

Word has been received that the Russian Mission to the United States, accompanied by Boris A. Bakmeteff, Russian Ambassador to this country, will be in Boston Tuesday afternoon to take part in celebrating the encampment. Arrangements are under way for entertaining the Russians during their stay in the city.

Mayor Curley has invited Stephen S. Wise and Louis Marshall of New York City to be the guests of the city during the visit of the Russian Mission.

Although arrangements were made before the United States entered the war for the federal free employment bureau in the Franklin schoolhouse to give the use of its quarters to the Kennebec Naval Veterans and G. A. R. posts during encampment, Henry J. Skeffington immigration commissioner at Boston, has announced that this plan may have to be dropped as the needs of large plants having contracts with the Government for labor must be met. The employment bureau, he said, is needed to provide firms with Government contracts with help.

G. A. R. Day Is Named

Governor McCall Issues Proclamation for Observance of Tuesday

Governor McCall today issued a proclamation setting aside next Tuesday as "Grand Army Day" in honor of the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston beginning Sunday and continuing through Saturday.

He urges that the day be "observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes," and especially requests that the children "press upon the line of march" of the parade which takes place Tuesday, "to testify to their respect for these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation."

The proclamation says: "The Commonwealth is to be honored by the holding of the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in the city of Boston during the week beginning Aug. 19.

"As this will probably be the last time that the national meeting of the Grand Army will be held within this Commonwealth it is impossible to exaggerate the impressiveness of this occasion.

"I recommend and hereby proclaim that Tuesday, the 21st day of August, be set aside as Grand Army day, and that it be observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes who saved the Union destroyed slavery, and made possible our greatness as a nation.

"At a time when our young men are going forth to do battle at the call of this country it is fitting that we should call to mind and keep before us the shining deeds of the Grand Army and that we should draw inspiration from their glorious example.

"Let the children, especially, press upon the line of march both to testify to their respect for those venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation.

"In a time of national peril it is fitting that we should refresh our patriotism and strengthen our spirit by due contemplation of those immortal pages of our history which were written by the armies of the Republic under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln."

"SPY" GRAVES PUT UNDER ARREST

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Dr. Amgard Karl Graves, "International spy" and author of "Revelations of the Kaiser's Personal Spy," was under arrest here today, charged with being within the forbidden zone without a permit. He says he is in the employ of the State Department and is searching for a "Mrs. Cavendish, descendant of the British Earl of Cavendish," who, he alleges, is in possession of papers proving the "illegitimacy of the Hohenzollerns."

Dr. Graves declares he has followed

"Mrs. Cavendish" from New Orleans to St. Louis and was one day behind her on his way to Denver, when arrested. He probably will be interned for the remainder of the war.

SENATE ADDS TO WINE TAXES

(Continued from page one)

consumer is not in the least benefited by the repeal.

Amendments to the revenue bill proposed by the finance committee and agreed to Thursday are the following: "Taxes on beverages to yield \$218,000,000 under the Senate bill, instead of only \$171,000,000 under the House bill. The proposed tax on wines, however, was passed over temporarily at the request of the California members, who are expected to make a plea for the grape growers of their State.

Taxes on pleasure yachts, motorboats, etc., on a graduated scale, estimated to raise \$5,000,000.

Taxes on sporting and athletic goods estimated to raise \$800,000; a 2 per cent manufacturer's tax on cameras estimated to raise \$500,000.

Taxes on cabaret shows, theaters, etc., estimated to raise \$2,000,000.

War Finance

Small Part of Requirement Found in Revenue Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a result of Secretary McAdoo's recent announcement that approximately \$9,000,000,000 additional revenue will be needed to defray the expenses of the war for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1918, congressional leaders are becoming reconciled to the fact that the nation must have funds with which to finance the war, and as this sentiment spreads, indications are that the long wrangles, which have heretofore been characteristic of revenue legislation in its passage through Congress will be obviated in the revenue legislation which will come before Congress in the near future.

Realizing that the revenue bill which is now being debated in the Senate is a mere bagatelle, compared to the funds which will be asked of Congress to finance the war this year and next, a large part of the opposition which it has been predicted will arise in the House as a result of the changes made in the War Tax Bill by the Senate Finance Committee appears to be crumbling.

It is known that there will be considerable controversy in conference over certain points of divergence between the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, notably the sections providing for taxes on incomes and on munitions and war profits. Members of the House Ways and Means Committee declare that the Senate has placed the burden of taxation on the poor man as opposed to the rich, and that millions of dollars in taxation are lost to the Government by reducing the taxes on incomes and war profits, especially munitions, and taxing more heavily necessities or commodities which are used daily in the American household. That much revision, therefore, of certain features of the bill, will result from the final conference, is deemed certain.

The latest estimate submitted by Secretary McAdoo calls for approximately \$9,000,000,000. It is understood that of this sum \$4,000,000,000 will be for additional loans to the Allies, and \$5,000,000,000 for war preparations of the United States. The method of raising the needed funds has been discussed by Secretary McAdoo and Chairman Simmons and Kitchin, but no final decision has been reached. It is deemed probable that the major portion of this vast sum will be raised by bond issue, with large increases in the taxes on incomes and excess profits. One possible distribution of the burden, as outlined by one in close touch with financial matters in Congress, is as follows: Bonds, \$5,000,000,000; postal savings bonds, \$2,000,000,000; treasury certificates, \$1,000,000,000; increase in surtaxes on incomes, greater levies on excess profits in the pending revenue bill, and causing the income tax to apply to certain bonds, \$1,000,000,000.

However, as mentioned above, the final method of distributing the burden will not be decided until leaders of Congress have gone over the matter thoroughly. Several members of both houses, asked as to their opinion with regard to revenue legislation brought about by the war, whether or not attempts to pass the huge budgets through Congress would meet with serious opposition, intimated that very little opposition would arise. Members of Congress, it seems, are beginning to realize that the Government must have money to finance the war, and that any delay on the part of Congress only prolongs the war and causes even greater additional expense.

ENTERTAINMENT OF RUSSIAN MISSION

Mayor Curley, after a conference in the old aldermanic chamber of Boston City Hall today announced the program for the reception and entertainment of the Russian Ambassador and mission next week. It is: Reception at 8 a. m. by Governor's and Mayor's committees; 3:30, breakfast at Copley Plaza; 10, march in G. A. R. parade; 1 p. m., address the Constitutional Convention; 1:30, public reception in the Hall of Flags, State House; 2, tour to Magnolia, Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, where wreaths will be laid at the foot of the monument; 3 p. m., public mass meeting on Boston Common. Mayor Curley appointed a committee of three, including himself, to wait on the G. A. R. officials next Sunday at noon to find out if they will agree to have the Russian party in the parade.

NEW ORDERS FOR DRAFT BOARDS

Marshal General Crowder Says That Those Claiming Exemption Must Not Be Disregarded in Making Up the Quotas

Provost Marshal-General Enoch H. Crowder gives a warning to the local selection boards of Massachusetts in a telegram received by Governor McCall today telling them, under no condition, to disregard those claiming exemption in making up their quotas. Reports have come to him that some local boards are certifying only those who claim no exemption. The method is illegal and unauthorized, and if it is being done in Massachusetts he will insist it be stopped.

"In effect, this course permits volunteering," he states. "Furthermore, the method results in calling men for military service out of their order. The first 30 per cent of the quota may be composed of men whose cases are decided although the cases of persons of prior obligation are still pending in the district board, but great care must be taken by the local board to send no one to military duty whose order of obligation is so late as to make it improbable that he will be within the total quota.

"By Sept. 19," he says further, "when the second call is made there will be enough appealed cases and cases without the exclusive jurisdiction of the district board decided to make up the second 30 per cent, from the men whose order of obligation is early and who are hence sure to be within the quota. The same will be true of the 30 per cent to be furnished Oct. 3. The last 10 per cent must be selected with great care to be sure that no one in the whole quota is sent for military duty while a selected person within an earlier order of obligation is allowed to remain at home."

In another telegram to the Governor, the provost marshal general calls attention to the number of resignations from local boards. He calls attention to the fact that members of the board are drafted for the service in which they are engaged. The President, he says, will hereafter decline to accept resignations except where they are accompanied by specific statement of facts and with the recommendation of the Governor.

Regardless of the formulas proposed by the district boards, Boston exemption boards, almost without exception, are showing leniency in the cases of married men, and are abiding by their own rules on claims where dependents are concerned.

Just how these claims will be disposed of when they are appealed to the district boards is a matter of conjecture, but the Washington decision will govern the final settling of all claims, and all exemptions allowed will be passed on by the district appeal boards.

The district boards are finding a mass of work ahead of them, for not only must they pass on cases automatically appealed by the Government, but they must give decisions on all industrial claims and appeals brought from the lower boards. Not only are registrants appealing on account of dependents, but also on account of decisions made by physicians attached to local boards.

Governor McCall yesterday completed the list of men to be appointed as Government inspectors, sending the list to Washington for confirmation, but it is not believed that there will be any great overturning of the inferior boards' rulings by the district boards.

According to present plans, these Government inspectors will report on every exemption granted by a local board to one of the six State appeal boards, this being an effort to checkmate possible favoritism on the part of local boards.

Delegates to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention have been exempted from army draft, according to a ruling received from Provost Marshal-General Enoch H. Crowder.

Charles Ross, 28, of Newton, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday on a charge of failure to register. The defendant said he is in Canada on the date of registration, and was remanded to the East Cambridge jail to await an investigation by the Department of Justice.

E. R. Platin of 42 Everett Street, Everett, appeared before the exemption board in that city yesterday, registering himself as a conscientious objector, and as such, refusing to submit to a physical examination for military purposes. He was notified by the board that he would be posted as accepted for the conscript army.

Mayor Curley yesterday sent a protest to Director of Military Enrollment Charles F. Gettemy, relative to the order from Provost Marshal-General Crowder to the effect that the Government can no longer undertake the free distribution, to individuals, of forms on which to make out exemption claims.

Last night a petition from Malden citizens asking for the removal of the selection board in division 1, was taken to Washington, D. C., by Joseph C. Stout. It will be presented to Senators Lodge and Weeks, and was signed by hundreds of Malden residents.

ANOTHER AUTOIST FINED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Clarence Yeo of Cambridge, Mass., was arraigned before Judge George N. Bliss in the Seventh District Court, East Providence, today charged with operating an automobile while intoxicated. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$200 and costs. Yeo also pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile without a license. For this he was fined \$10 and costs.

Yeo was arrested at Hunts Mills

about 11 o'clock by Special Patrolmen Thompson and Bennett. He arrived at the pleasure resort in a touring car with two men who claimed residence in Chelsea, Mass.

FIFTH ENCAMPMENTS AT FRAMINGHAM FIELD TODAY

The fifth regiment M. N. G. today is on its way from the home armories and camps to the State muster grounds. The fifth will occupy the ground which was used by the sixth before it went to Camp Devens at Ayer. Concentration of troops still goes on with the first squadron of cavalry being ordered to Framingham where they will camp on the site used by them last year before going to the border, the Agricultural Fair Grounds.

A standpipe is being erected by the Framingham town employees today to supply the fifth with water, for when the sixth left it took up its water supply pipes.

How the new army organization orders would affect the various guard regiments is one of the chief topics of discussion at the camp at Framingham. The infantry regiments will have to be increased practically one-third under the new orders which call for nearly 1000 more men for each regiment.

Lieut. John J. Lydon of the machine gun company of the ninth regiment has been appointed recruiting officer of the national guard for the district comprising northeastern and central Massachusetts and will be aided by noncommissioned officers and men of the different guard units. Plan at present call for three recruiting stations in Boston, one on the Common, which will probably be made more of a permanent affair than a tent and used as headquarters, one in the Commonwealth Armory in Allston and one in the Ninth Armory on East Newton Street.

New Machine Gun Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island cavalry squadron is to be made into a machine gun command, according to an announcement today at Camp Beckman by Majors Roberts and Gatchell, who returned from a conference in Boston with General Edwards. Rhode Island has four troops of cavalry.

Big Camp 'Phone Exchange

With marked rapidity a telephone exchange is being installed at Camp Devens at Ayer, where part of the national army is to be quartered. A 12-position board serving more than 500 branch stations will be connected to the Ayer central office and with direct toll circuits will be installed on a site that overlooks the entire camp. Operators stationed at Camp Devens exchange and the Ayer central office will be housed at the Moses estate. The house has 14 large rooms and will accommodate 26 persons. Miss Helen Gile, a graduate of Simmons College will supervise the cooking and caring for the needs of the home, and recreation facilities for operators are to be provided.

Motor Corps to Encamp

The first motor corps, M. S. G., will go into camp at Sherborn today for three days, in the course of which they will be inspected and reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Butler Ames, commanding the State guard, and members of his staff. Saturday afternoon is the time set for the inspection and review, and the staff officers to participate were announced yesterday as General Ames, Maj. Philip Sears, M. J. Splaine and S. V. R. Crosby.

INQUIRY ASKED ON MAIL RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hardwick of Georgia today introduced in the Senate a resolution looking toward an investigation of what he terms the "arbitrary action" of the Post Office Department in excluding from the use of the United States mails the publication called the Masses. The Senator declared that at first the department excluded the publication under the terms of the new espionage law for making some statements regarding President Wilson. Later, when the courts ruled against the department, the Senator declared, it was excluded from the mails because it had not been "regularly" printed.

The reason it had not been regularly printed, the Senator said, was because of the primary action of the Post Office Department. In concluding his explanation and announcing his intention of asking the Senate to pass his resolution soon, Senator Hardwick declared: "If this is to remain a land of the free, Congress cannot afford to countenance any such proceedings as these."

DRY ZONES AROUND CAMPS DEFINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To make clear President Wilson's regulations establishing dry zones around military camps, the War Department today issued the following statement:

"The President directs that the 'military camps' employed in the regulations established by him shall be construed to refer only to cantonments or camps established for the mobilization and training of divisions of the national army or divisions composed of members of the national guard drafted into the service of the United States, to training camps established under authority of section 54 of the National Defense Act, approved June 3, 1916, to camps at ports of embarkation, to other camps designated as embarkation camps, to camps designated as ambulance camps, and to camps designated as aviation camps."

SHIPPERS SEEK GOODS IN BRAZIL

Cargoes on Interned German Vessels at Rio de Janeiro Being Put in Warehouses—Consul Tells Methods of Release

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Requests are reported by the United States consul general in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to have been made for assistance in releasing American shipments forming part of the cargoes of German merchant vessels interned there.

It is almost impossible to know how much American cargo is on these vessels, because none of it, practically, was shipped "direct" from the United States. At the outbreak of the war many German ships sought refuge in Brazilian ports to avoid capture. These ships were, for the most part, enroute between German ports and Australia and the Indian Ocean, or the African coast. It was customary for the American merchants in shipping to Africa, Australia, or points in the Indian Ocean, to ship to an agent in Hamburg, who would forward the goods. At first it was impossible in several instances to have the goods unloaded and disposed of according to the instructions of their original shipper. Later a pool was formed of merchants who would arrange to unload these cargoes and distribute them without exorbitant stevedoring charges, but before such arrangements could be completed a local German firm, which is the agent for most of the German steamship lines here, voluntarily undertook the work of unloading any shipments claimed, providing an extra per cent was paid for the service, plus the usual charges.

With the declaration of war between the United States and Germany, however, it became impossible to release cargoes under this arrangement, except through the good offices of the consul-general of Holland, who is acting in the German interests here, and who lent his services in such cases as these. Recently, however, the Brazilian Government decided to seize these ships for utilization, and the work of unloading them and storing their cargoes in the Brazilian customs warehouses is proceeding.

The deputy inspector of customs has stated that the customhouse does not possess the manifests of the German ships that put into the Brazilian port on account of dangers arising out of the present war, except for those cargoes that were originally destined to Brazil. The other manifests are still with the agents of the steamship companies. He stated, however, that the discharge of these steamers is now being undertaken, and as fast as the cargoes are being discharged lists of them are being made by the customs authorities; and that these cargoes are being placed in the customs warehouse.

Upon presentation of bills of lading or other proper proof of ownership, together with a payment of the usual duties, port dues, and storage charges, they will be delivered to their rightful owners. All documents proving ownership, in order to have validity in Brazil, must be duly legalized before a Brazilian consular officer in the United States. The Brazilian requirement that bills of lading bearing the clause "Notify So and So," or any other like clause, invariably imply that there is a sort of copartnership between the holder of the bill of lading and the person who is to be notified, and that without the latter's acquiescence the actual holder of the bill of lading may not withdraw the goods.

NEW MEXICO BEAN CROP IS DOUBLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

WILLARD, N. M.—The first bean elevator to be built in New Mexico is now under construction here, being one of four such elevators which are to be located in the principal bean-growing districts of the State. Estimates on the bean crop in New Mexico this year based on condition at the end of July indicates a yield of about 45,000,000 pounds, or more than double the 1916 production of 22,000,000 pounds.

The 1916 crop sold at an average of 6½ cents a pound. All contracts made thus far for the 1917 crop are above 10 cents a pound to the growers. The crop consists almost entirely of New Mexico pintos, a cream-colored, brown spotted bean developed by the native farmers and grown almost entirely without irrigation. It is highly drought resistant and is regarded by experts as superior to the Manchurian bean which it resembles in size and coloring.

SALE OF LIQUOR CHARGE

Richard Flannigan of Revere was brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes in Boston today charged with aiding and abetting the sale of intoxicating liquor to a United States sailor at Revere. He was held in \$500 for further hearing Aug. 22. This is the first arrest made by the Naval Provost Guard at Revere. He was also charged with failing to have his registration card with him and promised to bring it to the hearing next week.

G. A. R. RECEPTION

In honor of William Wormstead, senior vice-commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. of the United States, the Grand Army Post in Marblehead with other patriotic organizations assisting, will give a reception this evening in Grand Army Hall of that town.

CURTAILMENT OF TELEPHONE WORK

Inspectors of the telephone division of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, this afternoon, started investigation of reports from Worcester that the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company is curtailing the installation of telephones in the homes of private citizens during the war with Germany. Inquiry at the headquarters of the telephone company in Boston elicited no denial from the officials. Although some admitted that the service was limited on account of the demands of wartime they added that the public may be assured that "every necessary phone" would be installed.

An official of the New England Telephone Company, according to the Boston News Bureau, says: "It has been found necessary to conserve our present facilities and supplies in every way possible because of the most unusual conditions existing today. We are confronted with not only an extremely limited but also with a very irregular source of supplies.

"These conditions would have existed a year ago if we had not anticipated the emergency. We have built in advance telephone plants both inside and outside of all kinds such as central office buildings, switchboards, cables, toll lines and other accessories. We arranged in advance for all sorts of material as long as it could be obtained. Our engineering forces have developed in advance substitutes to take the place of many materials now impossible to secure and they have also improved construction and maintenance methods to effect savings in these lines.

"The present critical conditions in this country have imposed a very unusual strain in furnishing unprecedented telephone facilities required by our Government not only in connection with our extensive military operations but also with the mobilization of the resources of the nation."

Another official of the telephone company says that the fact that some requests for installation of phones have been refused is due to the request of the company that persons who do not absolutely need their telephones refrain from ordering, for the time being. Reasons given by a Worcester official of the company for the curtailment of private orders are shortage of raw material and the high price when obtainable, shortage of labor and the immense amount of military business carried on by the concern.

CONFIRMATION FOR ARMY POST WAITS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Military Affairs Committee today held up confirmation of Col. Carl Reichmann, newly appointed brigadier-general in the national army, to investigate a charge that he made pro-German utterances.

The committee recommended confirmation of all 37 major-generals and all other brigadier-generals.

STRIKE SETTLEMENT URGED

The Massachusetts Public Service Commission received a telegram today from Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, asking the committee to use conciliatory efforts to end the strike of the Allied Building Trades workers at the Fore River shipbuilding plant, because of the possibility of the strike's spreading to the whole plant, where naval vessels are being constructed. The strike is of men employed on the buildings, for which the Aberthaw Construction Company is the contractor, and it is understood by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the Public Safety Committee, and his associates, that the main complaint of the men has to do with the awarding of subcontracts to open shop concerns. Representatives of the striking workmen informed the committee that they were ready to arbitrate with the committee.

COMPANY L PARADES

Company L of the sixth regiment, formerly of the Massachusetts National Guard, at present in federal service, was given a "send-off" by the mayors of Malden and Melrose this morning before leaving for Framingham. The soldiers held a parade through the main streets of the cities and were reviewed by the municipal officials.

SOME ALIENS MAY ENROLL

Permission was received at the Charlestown Navy Yard today to enroll "friendly aliens who have taken out their first naturalization papers," and these men will be taken for the commissary and mess branches of the work for service on auxiliary vessels.

HOLYOKE SITE INSPECTED

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole was in Holyoke yesterday, and in company with Patrick Gear, superintendent of the Holyoke water works, and Jesse Sheldon and Joseph Ranger of the Board of Water Commissioners, paid a visit to the Westfield plains, where an encampment was held several years ago. It is reported that the Holyoke Water Department is to cooperate with the military authorities so that the big plain can be used again for an encampment. It is understood that 8000 men could be taken care of.

SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

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St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE CYPRESSES OF CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, Cal.—Few aside from the learned and the initiated know how possible it is to work with seal and pleasure through the months of July and August in the coast region of the Pacific; nor is the beauty of this same region generally known. A bare statement of facts in quick succession is sufficient to arouse interest. Monterey Bay—an expanse of the Pacific lying in a friendly embrace of projecting points of California's coast—possesses, perhaps, the richest and most varied sea-growth of flora and fauna in the world; and scientists from afar come to study it. The land, not to be outdone by the sea, in an area not larger than a city block, on the rocky bluffs will yield 200 varieties of the sweetest wild flowers, some of them delicate and pale in color, others so brilliant and gorgeous in hue that they change the appearance of the earth entirely.

There are the fine old Spanish missions of Carmel and Monterey, and the Spanish fisher folk and their boats, and it is the only place in the world, save the far east, where the famed "cedars of Lebanon" grow. It has dazzling white sand dunes which run into heights of dignity before they stretch themselves into the ocean. There are rivers flowing into the sea, and high mountains near; while the forest grows right to the edge of the Pacific; the cliffs and rocks with ever-attending breakers are the only ones on the western coast comparable with those of Montezuma, Me., where for years the artists have gone to paint their vigorous, tempestuous marines.

All of these things serve as an inexhaustible source of material for painters; but when the sun, the winds and the fog get in their work of change it makes an indescribably varying condition—at times as sharp and clear and blue and tense as Italy; at other times when the fog has taken quick possession, affecting every detail, the whole place is one of tantalizing mystery, none the less paintable. It is the story of the quietude, the lure of the beauty and changing moods which for the past few years has attracted in ever increasing numbers the writers, musicians and painters, until this year there have been names to conjure with, and as an art colony the region is becoming known as it should be.

It was in 1865 that Charlie Hittell, the historian, began to call the attention of the painters to these conditions as extraordinary and full of possibilities. He had noticed the low, scrubby oaks and the peculiar surface appearance of the rolling hills as they change from the winter green to the summer hue of the deep golden yellows and browns. While he was right, and the oak trees are fine, possessing a dignified enigmatical charm which only a few can transcend to a canvas, the cedar of Lebanon, the so-called cypress tree, has other characteristics entirely its own, and is even more to be desired because of its rareness. The trees are small and seem to carry with them the secret of ages. They have been blown by the winds of the Pacific for centuries; they are forced and bent landward until they almost crouch; yet they are so spirited in their determined resistance, so defiant in their wind-shape form, that the heart of the painter goes out to them in genuine understanding and sympathy, and some of his first utterances in form and color are made in the language of the sphinx-like cypress trees.

The California artists have known them, lived them and painted them until they have become typical of California painting and the easterner has brought charges of provincialism—though such artists as Arthur Matthews, Francis McComas, Charles Rolio Peters, Will Sparks, Armin Hansen, Charles Dickman, Clark Hobart and Xavier Martinez—all men of individuality—have devoted much time to the region.

It was William Ritschel, the New York painter, who came to Carmel six years ago and took back with him canvases which made the art world stop and look. Each season since has found him for six months of the year busily engaged in painting the pictures which have come to be expected from the easel of this talented, earnestly enthusiastic man. Each year has increased his success and done more toward arousing the painter folk to an appreciation of the Pacific West in general, and Carmel-by-the-Sea in particular. In San Francisco, in 1915, Ritschel's five large California marines were awarded a gold medal; while in 1916 his western canvases brought him five medals in the large eastern exhibitions.

In Munich, under Diaz and Raupp, the work of Ritschel was brought to a high degree of academic excellence; and while the artist faithfully paints the place until the likeness is well defined, there is a literal loftiness that redeems it from a slavish imitation and places it where it commands respect and admiration from the more daring modern painter; while it elicits hearty applause from the conservative. Ritschel is his own most cruel critic, exacting beyond the ken of the layman. Many of the 12,000-odd visitors in 1915 to the Palace of Fine Arts will recall his "Point Lobos by Moonlight"—it was the great favorite—and will be surprised to learn this lovely thing of the night has been destroyed by the master painter who insists that he "can do it better next time."

DeWitt Parshall is another man from the Eastern States possessed of enthusiasm and talent who spends many weeks of the summer in Carmel. His academy picture last winter was a fine marine, including great rocky heights and a superb old cypress which was nothing but pattern and angles as it stood in the foreground, stripped and torn by the tempest. Both

Parshall and Ritschel have paid tribute to the cypress.

This summer, for the first time, the keen, clever, searching eyes of Jonas Lie have been studying the half-told beauties of Carmel; and Lie has done exactly what those who knew him would anticipate. All the common-place, the usual and the obvious points have escaped him and he has found material no one else has seen. In the several unfinished canvases he is carrying back to New York are some fine interpretations of the artist's region of Carmel and its vicinity. There are boats, placed as fine spots, in water that glistens and is possessed of a new and colorful charm, with just a faint hint of the quality of his characteristic paintings of cold and frozen water. There are hills rolling up into richly hued masses, with cattle in the foreground. One or two of the canvases contain figures. Strangely enough, the sea, the earth, and the sky of Carmel have been painted again and again, but never once before, it seems, combined with a figure.

Point Lobos—the joy and despair of all the painters—has furnished the subject matter for two superb pictures by Lie. Point Lobos is the most westerly reaching point of the California mainland. It is precipitous, possessed of great dramatic beauty, with projecting and overhanging rocks, caves and tiny inlets where the rushing waters present a continuous play of changing color. Point Lobos calm is fine; Point Lobos by moonlight is a story of mystery defying an interpreter, while Point Lobos in a storm is so forcefully vehement with its billowy waves pounding and breaking over the rocky promontory that in its presence the artist admits his defeat, and it is only when it has lived into his visions and dreams, when it is half real and half a memory, that he is able to summon courage, ability and the desire to transcribe it to his canvas.

In the time Lie was at Carmel-by-the-Sea there was no stormy weather, but he caught two visions which will dazzle those who love his scintillating colors. One is all silver and blue, the great rocks rising like sentinels as the sea barely moves and breathes in a mass of delicately shaded tints. The second is nearly the same view, but taken with the golden glow of the sunset.

HOPE COLLECTION AND HOPE ATHENA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The appearance of the Hope collection of sculpture in the salesroom at Christie's is an event of no small importance to students of Greek and Roman antiquities as well as to the world of collectors, for the famous sculptures at Deepdene have not been easily accessible to the outside world and the opportunity of inspecting them is a rare one.

The collection, like so many of the great English private collections, was got together during the Eighteenth Century, that golden age for the dilettanti in Italy, when statues, of very varying merit, it is true, were freely to be obtained and when Greek vases of the best period were more easily come by than they are at present. It was an uncritical age in these matters, and statues which a subsequent period, endowed with a more exact knowledge, has declared to be late work and of Roman rather than Greek extraction, were then ascribed, without any misgivings, to the greatest names among the sculptors of ancient Greece. During the last decade of the Eighteenth Century and the first of the Nineteenth, Thomas Hope, the son of an Amsterdam merchant and a relative of Sir Thomas Hope of Lerse, Lord Advocate of Scotland, brought together the sculptures, vases and various antiquities, the greater part of which are now offered for sale.

One of the famous collections of vases made by Sir William Hamilton when he was British Minister at Naples formed the nucleus of the Hope collection of vases, although it was afterwards enriched from other collections. Sir William was an enthusiastic collector and Michaelis has a story to the effect that on one occasion Tischbein met him coming from court, in full court dress, wearing his orders, and carrying a basket of vases, one handle of the basket being held by the British Minister and the other by a Neapolitan. He formed two collections. The first he sold to the British Museum and the second he sent to England to be disposed of. Eight chests of vases went to the bottom of the sea on their way over and the remainder were bought by Mr. Hope, who housed his collection first in London and then removed it to Deepdene, where it has remained until the present time.

By far the most famous of all the objects in the Hope collection is the great statue of Athena, dug up at Ostia in 1797, and which for some time was confidently ascribed to Phidias himself. Needless to say the attribution has long since gone the way of so many others, as the exceeding rarity of any statue which can be ascribed to any of the great Greek masters, of considerably later date than Phidias, has dawned upon students, but there appears to be little doubt that the Hope Athena is a representation of one of the finest statues of the age of Phidias and probably of a lost original of Phidias himself. Athena is shown wearing a helmet adorned with a sphinx and griffin, she wears a chiton, a double cloak fastened on the right shoulder and the agis with the gorgoneion. The statue is well preserved, the chief restorations being the arms and a part of the chiton. It has, unfortunately, been much worked over, so much so that it is very doubtful if any of the original surface of the face still remains.

The Hope Athena bears a strong resemblance to a statue in the museum at Naples known as the Athena Par-

nese, and they were at one time held to be copies of the same original. Professor Furtwängler, who is supported by other authorities, entirely differs from this view and in his "Masterpieces of Greek Sculpture" points out clearly the essentially different features and treatment which distinguish the two statues. He unhesitatingly ascribes the original of the Hope Athena to Phidias, and assigns to it a date shortly after that of the Athena Parthenos; he also points out its resemblance to the famous Lemnia, and makes an interesting comparison between it and a bronze head wrongly affixed to an alabaster original in the Villa Albani in Rome, which he describes as a free rendering of the Hope Athena. The original of the Athena Parnese, Professor Furtwängler gives with considerable assurance to Alkamenes. M. Joulin in his exceedingly interesting monograph on the Hope Athena is more cautious in his attributions. He affirms that the style of Alkamenes is not known, nor with any certainty that of Phidias, and he will do no more than assert that the original of the statue is earlier than that of the Athena Parnese and was executed in the epoch of Phidias and that it corresponds to the general idea of what the style of Phidias must have been. He is enthusiastic as to the beauty and dignity of the statue, and to those who have had the privilege of seeing it his description will seem a perfect one. Powerful and serious, he says, calm and cold, with a commanding expression, the Hope Athena exactly represents the ideal of the Athenians in the Fifth Century B. C. To him the statue is the outcome, and as it were the culmination, of a long tradition which had already fixed the expression and the gestures of an Athena of this type by a long series of earlier works. In her the sculptor has expressed and summed up the efforts of past generations, just as the artist of the pan-Athenaic frieze on the Parthenon has drawn upon the repertoire of his predecessors, some record of which still remains in the figures on the Greek vases. This Athena, says M. Joulin in a fine phrase, is really the work of the whole Athenian people; she is the expression of the might of Athens after her victories over Asia. Those who saw the statue in the vestibule at Christie's will feel that M. Joulin says not a word too much. Although crowded together in a small space with inferior statues and seen against a broken line, yet there is that about the great white statue surging up far above the heads of the shifting crowd round her feet which has enabled the onlooker to forget all this and the surroundings of the modern London salesroom, and to feel, as it were, a breath from the great age of Athens, when the citizens, fresh from conquests of the Persian wars, set themselves to make their city the most beautiful in the world.

ENGLISH ART NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The sale of the Pembroke pictures and drawings has been the chief event at Christie's since the famous Raeburn portrait of "The McNab" succeeded in establishing a record in prices. It was expected that the little picture of Judith and Holofernes, which the consensus of opinion seems to attribute either to Mantegna himself or to his pupil, would be the occasion of some remarkable bidding, but on the eve of the sale, Messrs. Duveen Bros. cabled from New York, offering a sum in excess of the reserve placed upon the picture, and their offer was accepted. This little panel, which is painted in tempera, was originally in the collection of Charles I., where it was catalogued as a Raphael. The picture was given by that King to the fourth Earl of Pembroke, in exchange for a portrait by Bellini and a picture by Parmigiano.

Some of the pictures from Lieut. Keith Henderson's recent exhibition, "Impressions of the Western Front" in the Fine Arts Society's rooms in Bond Street are still to be seen at that gallery. There is a detachment about these records of the battlefields and their vicinity which seems rather remarkable when it is remembered that the artist was present as an actor in, rather than as a spectator of, the drama that was going forward. The note of explanation attached to one of the titles seems characteristic of the exhibition. "In this part of the line one emerges quite suddenly from devastation into rural prosperity" for in that of the artist's pictures which deal with the countryside behind the battle line there is no hint of war. No. 26, called Domart-en Ponthieu, with its old building in the foreground, and its distance of hanging woods shimmering in the sunshine, seems a perfect type of a peaceful country landscape.

The Hope heirlooms include a certain amount of modern sculpture as well as the famous antiques. A statuette by Canova, and Thorwaldsen's "The Shepherd Boy" were both bought by the same purchaser for 1100 guineas and 780 guineas respectively. Among other pieces from this collection, sold on the same afternoon, were two bronze Empire figures of reclining greyhounds which are illustrated in Hope's "Household Furniture and Interior Decoration" published in 1807.

The last air raid has induced the authorities at the National Gallery to banish the famous portrait of Mahomet II by Gentile Bellini, which was formerly in the Layard collection, to the lower regions of the gallery, for its greater safety. Among the pictures from the same collection, which are still accessible to the public, are an "Annunciation," by Gaudenzio Ferrari, and a small portrait of a man by Alvise Vivarini.



"Whistler," by Helleu

WHISTLER'S WORK IN CLEVELAND, O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland Museum of Art has recently placed on exhibition an interesting collection of Whistler dry-points and etchings belonging to Ralph King, a well known connoisseur in New York and his home city, Cleveland.

This collection is of double interest at this time because in the following gallery a collection of Japanese color prints is shown, while preceding this is a special exhibition of Alexandrian canvases. The three galleries leading west from the main entrance thus planned present a pleasing ensemble. They will remain intact during the summer months.

A permanent record of the exhibition of Whistlers has been made in the form of a catalogue enumerating the 62 examples shown and containing three illustrations: one of Whistler by Helleu, which holds a central position on one wall together with several other portraits of Whistler, by himself and contemporary artists; another of Annie Haden by Whistler, and a third known as "Weary" by Whistler. The catalogue, which has a Whistleresque style about it, is for free distribution in the gallery.

In a collection of this nature, which represents as it does several years of accessions, there are varying grades of quality. Those which are of primary importance as regards state and condition are as follows:

"Old Putney Bridge," signed with the butterfly, formerly of the Tracy Dow and Brayton Ives collections.

"Annie Haden," a dry-point, signed "Whistler 1860."

"Old Battersea Bridge," early proof, signed with the butterfly.

"Weary," a dry-point and an early proof before the date was erased. Signed "Whistler 63."

"Portrait Sketches of Whistler," a signed proof by Mortimer Menpes.

"The Riva, No. 1," one of the "Twelve Etchings," and an early proof. From the Mortimer Menpes and E. H. Ellingwood collections.

"The Piazzetta," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Signed with the butterfly.

"Doorway and Vine," one of the "Twelve Etchings." From the J. S. Dutcher collection.

"The Mast," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Early impression signed with the butterfly. From the H. L. Quick collection.

"The Balcony," one of the "Twelve Etchings."

"The Traghetto," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Trial proof, before the margins were trimmed by Whistler. From the H. L. Quick collection.

"Garden," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings." From the MacGeorge and Benedict collections.

"Child on a Couch, No. 2," a dry-point, printed and signed by the artist with the butterfly.

"Nocturne: Furnace," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings."

"Nocturne: Palaces," one of the "Twenty-six Etchings." An early impression before the butterfly was etched on the walls of the palace to the left.

"Nocturne: Salute," signed with the butterfly. From the Mortimer Menpes and the Brayton Ives collections.

"Nocturne," one of the "Twelve Etchings." Printed and signed by the artist with the butterfly. From the Pierre Lorillard collection.

A NOTED CARVER OF LANDSCAPES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKIO, Japan.—One of the most interesting art exhibitions held in Tokio this season was that of the works of Akawa-Shoto, a noted wood carver, a native of Kanazawa, where many talented artists have produced wonderful works of art under patronage of the feudal lord of Kaga. Born of a Samurai family, the young Akawa enjoyed the advantages of the customary education of the time; fencing and Chinese literature. However, when young, he showed his special talent in wood carving, and became a pupil of

Takamura-Koun, who is now at the head of the sculpture department of the Tokio School of Fine Arts, the best institution of the kind in Japan.

Shoto's talent was greatly developed under the master and he became dissatisfied with the then existing conditions in the branch of art he pursued. He looked for something more, and sought to express something deeper. He went to Nara, the ancient capital of Japan, where still remain the best examples in wood sculpture that Japan has ever produced. In the works of the ancient masters he received an inspiration which resulted in the expression of his originality, using a style of carving known as "uki-maru-bori," which literally means "relief-round-carving" and which in reality is a very high relief, carving the nearer objects clear out from the background, and treating the distant objects in ordinary relief.

This new style of carving attracted a considerable attention from the public. Shoto continued to develop this style after he became teacher of carving at the technical art school, when it was established at Kanazawa in 1887. It was six years later that he exhibited at the World's Fair at Chicago an intricate carving in wood, entitled "Maeda-Toshiye at the Battle of Okinawa." The highest award was bestowed on this and for the first time he won for his work a recognition in the west. This was indeed a great encouragement to the artist.

He again received high honors for his work at the exposition held in Paris in 1900 and at another held in St. Louis five years later. His two suzuri-bako (boxes for ink stones) are now in the Imperial possession. In one he chose the root of an old mulberry tree for the material and carved a scene of Kenrok Park, the pride of Kanazawa City, and one of the three most famous parks in Japan. In the other suzuri-bako, he carved a spring scene of Matsushima, one of the three places most celebrated for the beauty of scenery.

The exhibition of Akawa-Shoto's work, which was recently held in Tokio, commemorated an important step the artist has just taken in his life, for he has moved to Tokio to live, to place the best efforts of his life to the people in the capital.

The exhibition contained representative works of the past 25 years, beginning with "Maeda-Toshiye at the Battle of Okinawa," which he exhibited at the Columbian Exposition. This interesting work was more or less an experiment with the artist. He produced it in defiance of the statement that a landscape cannot be done in wood carving. He took this historic incident for the motif chiefly because one of his ancestors was a vassal of Maeda-Toshiye. In the carving, he represented an equestrian warrior fighting against two armed warriors on foot, in a wooded country road. The minuteness of the work is startling. Every tree in a thick wood, with its interlocking branches, is faithfully carved, indicating the species of the trees with the peculiarity in bark and leaves. The sky is visible through the wood, for it is a pierced carving. The disturbed birds are fluttering in the foreground, and the warriors are full of action.

Another very interesting work represented the conquest of a monster on Oye-yama, a well-known Japanese fairy tale. Through the opening in the great cedar trees in the foreground a massive edifice is shown in the distance. The monster Shuten-doji is drinking on the veranda and Rakko, who led the expedition, is dancing in the open space in front, while other warriors are singing, waiting for the chance to strike when the monster is off his guard. The precipice, the flowing water in the river, and the distant range of mountains are skillfully represented in relief. The carving was done on cherry-tree wood, and this work is in possession of Baron Yokoyama.

Though there was some wooden sculpture, such as "A Boy With a Crab," "Hotel," "A Hermit," etc., his best work is in the high relief of his own device. He has shown his unusual talent in depicting landscapes with chisel. Trees realistically standing out in the foreground, soft lines of the waves beating the shore, even the hint of the reflection of clouds

upon the water, or that of the moon, are very exquisitely executed. He has gone so far as showing landscapes in different seasons and under various atmospheric effects.

Excellent qualities of his work were shown, among others, in the "Scene of Kiyomigata," lent by Prince Ito; in "The Vista of Trees," exhibited by Mr. Wakabayashi; in the "Hunter in Mountains," lent by Mr. Kubota; in "The Famous Scenes," on boxes and table, lent by Mr. Hayakawa, and in "Pine Wood," exhibited by Marquis Inouye. Shoto has chosen several kinds of wood for his material. Among them are persimmon tree, mulberry tree, cherry tree, ichi, and ebony. Efforts have been made to make the best use of the natural color and grain of the wood, as it is customary with our wood sculptors.

Speaking roughly, there are two classes of Japanese art. One reveals an endless patience in minute detail; the other hints, as if a fleeting idea has been caught in its flight and held in form, giving only the essentials in bold and effective manner. Akawa-Shoto's work decidedly belongs to the former class, where detail and minuteness tell of endless labor and patience. It is not at all unusual with him to spend years on a single panel. Generally speaking, the work appeals more to the western taste rather than the Japanese. Yet it is thoroughly Japanese in feeling and in execution.

WAR POSTERS IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The exhibition of posters for national service being held at the Art Institute of Chicago is attracting the attention of many patriotic persons, as well as artists interested in poster-making. The United States has never been as interested in poster-making as France and Germany, but the war is encouraging artists to write impressive themes in a definite way in black-and-white and colored posters. It was with a view to keeping the public conscious of its responsibility at this time and of presenting the possibilities of aid by artists in this national crisis, that the Art Institute planned this exhibition of American posters relating to patriotism, poster-stamps and cartoons pertaining to the cultivation of the soil, conservation of food, the Red Cross, the Army and Navy, and the purchase of war bonds. Poster artists from all parts of the country were chosen by the jury of selection, composed of Robert Reid, John T. McCutcheon, Ralph Clarkson, Alfonso Canziani, R. Fayerweather Babcock, Capt. F. R. Kenney, U. S. A., and Capt. William Brackett, U. S. M.

Those winning the first honorable mentions in the various classes were Laura Brey, Grace Freeburn, Oscar B. Erickson, Rudolph F. Tandler, Lillian M. Shedd, and William E. McKee. It is to be regretted that the name of R. Fayerweather Babcock could not be included in this list, as he served as a member of the jury. His "Captured" was the best poster in the exhibition, representing a sailor astride a German torpedo, driving it with reins, at top speed, across the waves. On the torpedo are the words, "Made in Germany," and on the face of the blue-jacket, an expression of great grief. The element of carelessness expressed in contrast to the seriousness of the torpedo, adds the tinge of humor so welcome in a good poster. The simplicity of the design, the quiet yet convincing colors, and the idea expressed, make this poster a feature and also render it worthy of display for navy purposes.

Poster-making has become a fine art. The French and Germans for years have been successful in making industrial posters, but since the outbreak of the war posters in Europe have taken on a different aspect. Both the English and the French posters that have been shown in Chicago appear to have been chosen by army officers rather than by artists for stimulating enlistment. The same is true of certain posters that are on display in the western United States.

Many of the war posters have been disappointing to artists, because while dramatic and imaginative, they have failed in artistic quality. A good poster must first catch the eye, then hold the attention, and finally convince the reader. It must therefore be simple in design, and there might well be used a surprise or shock, either in design or color. Many of the war posters shown are too intricate and somber, and the lettering inconsistent with the idea.

The present exhibition at the Art Institute has given artists an opportunity to create original ideas, and the public here an opportunity to reflect upon a subject that has had too little attention.

JACK LONDON MEMORIAL MODEL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—The design by Gordon Osborne, artist and sculptor, for the Jack London memorial fountain is attracting considerable attention at the second exhibit of local artists in the Pan-Pacific building. The wax model of the proposed fountain represents London, lover of outdoor life, at work in the open. It is a hint for a larger model in clay to be perfected before the whole is worked out in marble. On the pedestal is a bas-relief of Mrs. London, coworker of the late author, at the wheel of the Snark, in which they made their memorable tour of the South seas.

Although the second exhibit is small it contains a number of excellent pieces of work by well-known local artists, including D. Howard Hitchcock, E. W. Christmas, Twigg Smith, Gordon Osborne and Lionel Walden. Twigg Smith's marine views, all typical of Hawaii, are especially pleasing.

REPRODUCTION OF THE ART OF EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Art history, particularly in the branch of painting, has undergone some radical revisions in the last quarter of a century, as a direct result of Egyptian archaeological research. Painting, as we know it today, is at least 3000 years old—and we have found the originals to prove it. The site of ancient Thebes, now represented by the modern villages of Karnak and Luxor, has been one of the richest quarries worked by modern scholarly excavators of various nationalities. Ten years ago the Metropolitan Museum's expedition established at Thebes a special school or atelier for the purpose of copying and recording the brilliant painted scenes and inscriptions uncovered in the royal tomb chapels of Egypt's rulers of more than 30 centuries ago.

The fascinating wall pictures and other relics of that fair and stately Theban "Campo Santo" across the Nile, among the vales and foothills of the Libyan mountains, are as old as Pompeii to the Thebes of the Eighteenth Century, approximately 1425 B. C. Egyptian art, especially painting and sculpture, was then at its fullest development. It is with a strange thrill that we contemplate today the intimate color-vignettes depicting with cheerful vivacity the home life, family intercourse, field labor, harvest and vintage festivals, and pleasure boating activities on the Nile, of the gifted people who handed on the torch of early civilization to Greece and Rome. They must have been a busy, cultured, gay and optimistic race!

Supplementing the previous work dedicated to the excavations at Luxor, by Albert M. Lythgoe, curator of Egyptian art, the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum have now achieved the publication, in a limited edition of 500 copies, of "Nakt," a sumptuous folio volume with 10 fac-simile color plates, besides numerous photographs and explanatory key drawings. This is the first of a series provided for by the Robb de Peyster Tytus memorial fund, given for the purpose by Mrs. Charlotte M. Tytus in 1914. The descriptive and historical text of this volume, as well as the extraordinarily faithful water-color copies of the now fast-fading original frescoes, are by Norman de Garis Davies, whose broad and versatile scholarship in this field of Egyptian archaeological research is widely known from his former contributions on the subject, especially those devoted to the famous sites of Tell el Amarna, Dair el Gohari and Sheikh Said, represented concretely in the museum's own collections.

The enthusiasm of the artist-archaeologist is liable to seize the most staid reader, on turning from some lively, modern-looking sketch of the dainty Nile maidens of the reign of Amenhotep II, to the accompanying text: "The tourist who comes to this brilliant gallery from the stiff pantheon and grotesque Hades of the royal reliquaries, immediately recognizes these pictures as faithful though quaint reflections of groups which have caught his eye during his morning ride through the cultivated fields. He is intensely refreshed by this simple human appeal. It may be true that the popularity of Nakt's ancient resting-places has been due as much to its accessibility and good preservation as to the intrinsic merit of its pictorial embellishment. But by presenting the average mural art and the typical scenes of the period without any serious deterioration, either in color or line, it deserves very careful publication and study. This tribute of respect seems to have been paid to it, even in its own day, for many scenes depicted in neighboring chapel walls and illuminated chambers appear to have been inspired by this original. In some cases groups have been taken from it or its prototype with but slight alteration."

These pictures—whose technical peculiarities, even to the strokes of the primitive painter's brush and the spreading of the pigments, are precisely reproduced by the latest German process of color-lithography—are in effect line frescoes, similar to those of which traces remain on some Greek marble, or on the walls of Pompeii and Herculaneum. They have not the hard, imperishable, light-resistant surface of the medieval silicate frescoes, hence the importance of securing photographs and color copies, as soon as may be after the excavators have exposed them to sunshine and other air.

They are flat in coloring and drawing, as mural paintings have a right to be. There is no "atmosphere," no background, no aerial perspective, and not much lineal hint of depth or bulk. Groups of figures are cleverly spaced, without any sense of pictorial composition in a complete or general sense, according to our latter-day ideas. But there is character, expression, vivacity and at times even a naive sort of synthetic abstraction, in the drawing, very much in the spirit of what we had been pleased to think a special scientific evolution of our own. A cat and fish by some early Egyptian Chase or Sargent are shown, which make it clear that if the learned Thebans of old did not have Sunday newspaper supplements with colored comic "features," it was not for lack of smart illustrators, quite fit for the job.

FINE ARTS

Fine Etchings and Mezzotints

By Modern Masters
W. J. GARDNER CO.
630 Boylston Street, Boston

BOOKS FOR MEN AT FRONT ASKED

National War Council of the
Y. M. C. A. Appeals for Do-
nations — Public Libraries to
Aid in Collection Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal has been issued for books and recent magazines by the National War Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be sent to United States soldiers and sailors overseas. Catalogues telling of the need of books and magazines have been received from France.

"Upon receipt of these telegrams," says a statement issued by the War Work Council, "the Young Men's Christian Association workers called into conference Dr. F. P. Hill, the local member of the War Service Council of the American Library Association and librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library. It was decided to issue an immediate appeal to the people of Greater New York to furnish at once the books needed. Later the whole country will be given opportunity to take part in this work, but the need at present is so great that it was decided to call on the people of this city for immediate help. The various public libraries of Greater New York have offered to receive books intended for overseas troops at their various branches and to forward them to the receiving room of the New York Public Library at the Fortieth Street entrance.

"Good books of all kinds, so long as they are in fair condition and of good type, are acceptable. They should be put up in packages and marked 'American Overseas Forces.' It will be appreciated if the donors should write their names in the books, so as to add a personal element to the gift. Young Men's Christian Association workers have been unable to obtain in France reading material for the troops. All suitable books received in this way will be turned over to the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. to be forwarded to France.

J. L. Wyer Jr., librarian of the State of New York and general chairman of the war service committee of the American Library Association, issued a statement yesterday telling the kind of books the soldiers wanted and their popular authors. He based his statement on the experience along the border and the results of the preferences experienced by the British soldiers in France. He said:

"Books of fiction and drama will be wanted most, books of adventure, sea stories, detective stories, historical novels and collections of short stories, especially humorous ones. Such authors as Kipling, Doyle, McCutcheon, O. Henry, Stockton, Bindloss, Tarkington, Hopkinson Smith, Oppenheim, have been found popular authors with men.

"Foreign language study books, especially French grammars and dictionaries, are much needed, possibly more than any other nonfiction books. Books of travel, biography, and history, especially lives of heroes and travels in the countries at war. Technical books on aviation, wireless telegraphy, submarines, automobiles, signaling, first aid, hygiene and drawing and lettering. Ethical books on patriotism, courage, good citizenship, with simple nonsectarian devotional books.

"Books for the uneducated are needed. Some of the men have not reading habits. All grades of men must be helped by these libraries. Some books must be included which are not over their heads. Don't be too fastidious, but help the humblest reader by sending some titles which would not find a place in your library.

"Fresh, attractive magazines of the character of the Century, Harper's, Everybody's, Outlook, Literary Digest, Popular Mechanics Monthly, Popular Science Monthly, Scientific American, Saturday Evening Post. Probably no magazine more than two years old should be included.

The sailing of 49 Young Men's Christian Association secretaries, in the near future, for service with the American troops overseas is also included in the active war work of the Y. M. C. A. These men will join the other 40 secretaries who went to France before the arrival of General Pershing and his troops. Practically all of the men who are to sail are college graduates, and are men from all walks of life, many having had experience in the Philippines and on the Mexican border.

Other groups will follow this contingent, as cablegrams from France ask that at least 75 men be sent overseas each month. In addition to the workers, immense quantities of supplies are required, and are being sent forward as fast as possible.

At the same time that men are being sent abroad, plans are going ahead for work in this country. Already more than 500 men are in actual service. Training schools have been established in strategic centers, so that these workers may be specially trained to meet the needs of the enlisted men of both the Army and Navy. A number of Y. M. C. A. centers are being erected at various training camps in this country.

Y. M. C. A. TO SUPPLY PICTURES FOR ARMY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The national war work council of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States has made provision for the presentation of 8,000,000 feet of film per week, to provide recreation for troops in camp. In 343 cantonments, camps and posts, 1126 programs will be rendered weekly.

motor trucks will be used to carry entertainments to troops in out of the way places. The motion picture machine will be mounted on the truck and a portable screen will be hung wherever needed. A week will be required for a truck to cover its route. Should the necessity arise, other trucks will be put into service. In the permanent camps, arrangements are being made for both outdoor and indoor pictures.

REAL ESTATE

An improved property at 31 Newbury Street, Back Bay, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling, has been purchased by J. Sumner Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, from Morton S. Crehore et al., trustees. There is a land area of 2688 square feet, valued by the assessors at \$20,300 which is also made part of the total assessment of \$34,000. Poole and Bigelow were the brokers.

The remodeled colonial residence with 2½ acres of land situated on Main Street, Framingham Center, bordering Sudbury River, and owned by the First Unitarian parish of Framingham, has been sold to Miss Elizabeth F. Gray of Dedham. She will occupy as an all-the-year-round dwelling. Sale was made through the office of Walter Channing Jr.

BROOKLINE INVESTMENT

Guy D. Tobey has taken title to the three-story apartment house, owned by Ledyard W. Sargent at 1859 Beacon Street, Brookline, deed coming through Frances I. Welsh. There is a land area of 4800 square feet, valued at \$4900, and with the building the total assessment is \$19,900. Watson G. Cutter & Sons were the brokers.

SOUTH END SALE

Sale is reported of the estate at 29 Milford Street, South End, comprising a three-story brick dwelling house and 1610 square feet of land, assessed on a total valuation of \$7100. The grantors were Edward Freigay et al., the purchaser being Laura Knox. The Edward T. Harrington Company were brokers in this sale.

Catherine Bettencourt, owner of the three-story octagon front brick dwelling at 74 West Rutland Square, South End, has sold the property to Lillie B. Thiss. The total assessed valuation is \$7500 including \$2600 carried on the 2079 square feet of land.

Another estate sold consists of a three-story and basement well front brick dwelling, situated at 104 East Newton Street, taxed on a valuation of \$5200, of which 1573 square feet of land carries \$1600. Robert Spitzer conveyed to Isaac Kabler.

BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Papers have been placed on record in the sale of a frame dwelling house and lot of land containing 4000 square feet, situated on Easton Street, Brighton, assessed for \$2900, including \$900 worth of land. Theodore B. Munroe was the grantor, and Margaret M. Cronin the buyer.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

Barnett M. Neltnerman has bought from David Mish, the three frame houses at 11 Irma Street, corner of 40 to 44 Arbutus Street, Dorchester. The property is assessed for \$17,500, and the 8977 square feet of land carries \$1000 of that amount.

Mary E. Messenger has purchased from William E. Harvey the frame dwelling house at 26 Brenton Street, together with 4951 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6800, including \$1300 on the lot.

Ban Gilman is the new owner of two frame houses and 9350 square feet of land situated on Browning Avenue, taxed in the name of Joseph Froman et al on \$15,400. The land carries \$2400.

An estate in Roxbury belonging to Elma J. P. L'Heureux, located at 39 Elmwood Street, has been sold to John L. Hansen et al. There is a frame dwelling house and 8662 square feet of land, carrying an assessment of \$6500, which includes \$3500 on the land.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn, were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Nitish Ave., 19, rear, Ward 23; R. Anderson; frame garage.
South St., 268, Ward 23; Jane Kerr, Harold Duffie; frame dwelling.
Greenwood Ave., 51, Hyde Park Ave., 981, Ward 24; Henry Lens; alter store and dwelling.
Hawkins St., 15-23, Ward 5; Harvard College, W. H. Hunt & Son; alter garage.
Brooks St., 242, rear, 101 Condon St., Ward 1; Jabez C. Beach; alter storage.
Central Wharf, 43, Ward 5; Central Wharf & Wet Dock Co., Alden C. Loring; alter manufacturing building.
Summer St., 74-78, Ward 5; Williams & Bangs; alter store and storage.
Washington St., 227-228-229-227-228, and Vernon St., 12, Ward 13; Timothy Smith Co.; alter mercantile.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

CONTRACTS AWARDED TO AUG. 15
1917.....\$122,526,000 1908.....\$62,210,000
1916.....130,204,000 1907.....85,571,000
1915.....113,334,000 1906.....79,148,000
1914.....112,336,000 1905.....69,646,000
1913.....107,995,000 1904.....57,162,000
1912.....123,897,000 1903.....72,215,000
1911.....108,799,000 1902.....81,388,000
1910.....108,070,000 1901.....75,368,000
1909.....99,742,000

BRIDGE ORDER IS TABLED

The Boston City Council met in special session yesterday afternoon and voted to table an order of Mayor Curley's providing for a loan of \$50,000 for the rebuilding of the Broadway extension bridge over the Boston & Albany railroad tracks to South Boston.

SONS OF VETERANS COMPLETE PLANS FOR ENCAMPMENT

Twenty-Six Organized Divisions
of Association to Be Represented
at Boston Meeting

Sons of Veterans from the 26 organized divisions of the association in the United States will hold their thirty-sixth annual encampment at the same time as the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in Boston next week, according to an announcement from the Massachusetts divisions, S. of V., today. Headquarters will be at the Hotel Bellevue, and business sessions will be held in Ford Hall on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Commander-in-Chief William T. Church of Chicago will preside.

The executive committee of the local order is composed of Past Commander-in-Chief P. E. Bolton, Past Commander G. E. Hunt, Past Division Commander Guy Richardson, Division Secretary H. F. Weiler, Past Division Commander H. H. Hale.

Parade Committee—Gen. C. K. Darling, J. E. Gilman, Jr., F. V. Bell, C. W. MacNear, F. T. Waugh.
Automobiles—Guy Richardson, G. G. Ring, J. E. Johnson, L. E. Niles, A. H. Brigham, F. W. Butler.

Information—J. T. Wellington, H. H. Bazin, B. W. Ham, C. J. Crawford, I. W. Floyd, W. T. Tisdale.

Reception—Joseph B. Maccabe, the Rev. A. A. Bronson, F. L. Kirchgasner, O. J. Sebott, W. A. Leslie, T. J. Hannon.

There will be automobile sight-seeing trips to Concord and Lexington Monday afternoon and class instruction by S. V. auxiliary in Ford Hall in the evening.

On Tuesday the S. of V. will furnish the official escort for the G. A. R. parade, with the sixth regiment band for music. A feature will be made of 100 stands of silk parade flags furnished by local camps. In the afternoon there will be automobile sight-seeing trips to Revere Beach and other points. In the evening a reception will be tendered to the commander-in-chief of the Sons of Veterans by the auxiliary in Howe Hall, Huntington Avenue. Commander-in-Chief W. T. Church and staff will be guests.

Wednesday morning and afternoon and Thursday morning and afternoon will be given over to business sessions. Between sessions luncheon will be served by the S. V. auxiliary at the Twentieth Century Club rooms, 3 Joy Street. Thursday evening special cars will convey the delegates of the Sons of Veterans, S. V. auxiliary and Daughters of Veterans to Revere Beach, where special concessions have been arranged for. Friday will be given over to sightseeing.

Members of the Sons of Veterans will be on duty during the G. A. R. encampment in many capacities. Information booths will be maintained at the North and South stations, Hotel Vendome and Back Bay Station. Ushers will be furnished for all the G. A. R. gatherings, at the W. R. C. reception at the Vendome and the army nurses reception at the State House. The order will also be represented on the various G. A. R. executive committees.

GERMAN STATE SYSTEM VIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Professor Weber's remarkable series of articles on the German political system in the Frankfurter Zeitung has been supplemented in the Berliner Tageblatt by a no less interesting treatise on "Diplomacy and Democracy" by Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London when war broke out. The latter's article gained additional interest from the fact that it appeared just as the crisis which ended in the fall of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg was developing in Berlin although it does not seem to have been actually dictated by current events, but rather by the general trend of affairs.

The professional diplomatist, like his professional contemporary, insists that a thorough-going revision of the Constitution is both necessary and inevitable, and also follows his example in taking care to attribute the present failures entirely to "the system." It is interesting to note, however, that after Professor Weber had taken advantage of the cover thus provided to submit the part played by the sovereign in foreign affairs since 1890 to a critical review, Prince Lichnowsky makes a point of insisting that Wilhelm II is by no means so autocratically inclined as is generally supposed.

"Despite occasional temperamental utterances," he writes, "autocratic ideas are much more alien to the sovereign than is usually assumed, and during the time that I was attached in an advisory capacity to the Foreign Office and since, I have known of no instance, either in connection with foreign policy or with appointments to important offices of state, in which the decision arrived at was not based on ministerial advice."

The real evil, Prince Lichnowsky insists, is the system that confines the direction of affairs to one responsible minister alone, in that it is only in exceptional cases, such as that of Bismarck, that a man can be found equal to the demands of such an office. "Will," he asks, "this system of individualized responsibility, of official supremacy, still be tenable after the war? Will the monarchical idea necessarily be prejudiced, if the responsibility rests on a broader basis; if a corporate body takes the place of a single individual, and if that body, without necessarily consisting of members of Parliament, keeps in close touch with the representatives of the people, with the majority parties? Will questions involv-

ing the fate of the nation continue to be decided in bureaucratic-patriarchal fashion without the rule of self-administration being applied to the business of the state and of the empire also, and without extending the right of the nation to decide for itself?

"The era of 'true democracy' announced by the Emperor Karl, will assuredly come upon us also," he continues, "whether it is regarded as a good thing or not. That is a matter of opinion and predilection; nevertheless it is the necessary consequence of the mighty developments we have witnessed during the past three years. In future it will no longer do to conclude or renew treaties that might involve the nation in war, or to put upon existing ones a particular interpretation without the assent of the representatives of the people. Neither will the dispatch of an ultimatum or of a declaration of war be possible without previously consulting Parliament. If we want to preserve the monarchy intact in an age of increasing democratic sentiment and republicanism, it should be unburdened (entlastet); otherwise the crown will run the danger of being exposed more than hitherto to criticism, and in certain eventualities of being blamed for misunderstandings, or even for mistakes for which it is not responsible. The cooperation and corresponsibility of the representatives of the people must be extended, no matter what one may think of parliamentarism and of their capacity for statesmanship. The bureaucratic state, the autocratic régime of the Bismarck stamp, we are unlikely to see again; the era of paternal government has passed like that of theocracy, and the right of subscribing to and applauding 'faits accomplis' will not suffice in future. No matter how favorably the war may end for us, as we all hope and expect it will, the result will never be commensurate with the sacrifice made, even if we conquer and subjugate foreign territory, and thus sow the seed of fresh wars."

"In the long run objections on constitutional grounds will not be able effectively to stay the democratic extension of the imperial idea," Prince Lichnowsky proceeds, and adds: "I am by no means oblivious of the advantages of a federal constitution, and wish to see it retained as far as possible. The importance of the Empire as the embodiment of the most important interests of the nation has increased, however, in the course of years, and this process could only go on by dint of the relinquishment of certain rights on the part of the separate states. The Empire is today something more than a 'permanent confederation' of sovereign states. Nothing remains stationary, and matters had to develop thus if there was to be no reactionary movement, leading to dissolution, as in 1806. The separate states, like each individual citizen, will be compelled to make further sacrifices in favor of the whole. Here too there can be no obstinate clinging to existing rights and conditions, for these must be adjusted to the new requirements. . . . The war, and particularly the new debts, the extent of which can at present be gauged as little as the manner in which they are to be liquidated, have demanded centralization, and created a new situation, new tasks and problems, the importance of which will outweigh all other considerations, and for the handling of which the former foundation of our public life is no longer adequate. Today the Empire already holds as a mortgage something like one-third of our whole national wealth. And possession means power, and economic questions have ever been the determining factor in the life of a nation."

There appeared to be more uncertainty about Mr. Cushing's position early today. Political lieutenants of Governor McCall felt certain that the former would not be a candidate. Lichnowsky proceeds, and adds: "I am by no means oblivious of the advantages of a federal constitution, and wish to see it retained as far as possible. The importance of the Empire as the embodiment of the most important interests of the nation has increased, however, in the course of years, and this process could only go on by dint of the relinquishment of certain rights on the part of the separate states. The Empire is today something more than a 'permanent confederation' of sovereign states. Nothing remains stationary, and matters had to develop thus if there was to be no reactionary movement, leading to dissolution, as in 1806. The separate states, like each individual citizen, will be compelled to make further sacrifices in favor of the whole. Here too there can be no obstinate clinging to existing rights and conditions, for these must be adjusted to the new requirements. . . . The war, and particularly the new debts, the extent of which can at present be gauged as little as the manner in which they are to be liquidated, have demanded centralization, and created a new situation, new tasks and problems, the importance of which will outweigh all other considerations, and for the handling of which the former foundation of our public life is no longer adequate. Today the Empire already holds as a mortgage something like one-third of our whole national wealth. And possession means power, and economic questions have ever been the determining factor in the life of a nation."

The filing by Speaker Channing H. Cox of his nomination papers for reelection to the House of Representatives, accompanied by a public statement that he would be a candidate for reelection for speaker, removed one of the vexed questions in political circles.

Several Republican House leaders were waiting patiently to announce their candidacy for the speakership, and had lined up a considerable portion of the House members to support them, in case Mr. Cox decided not to run again.

SHIPPING NEWS

Statistics issued by the Boston Fish Bureau today, show a deficit in receipts of fresh fish at this port for the past week as compared to the corresponding period of last year, and the figures for the past several weeks have also been smaller than during the same periods of 1916. Today's figures show 40 vessels with 1,279,300 pounds fresh fish arriving here during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 50 vessels with 1,574,125 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

Mackerel receipts continue heavy at the South Boston fish pier, and wholesale prices today were 7½¢@8½¢ cents per pound. Arrivals: Sterling 45,000 pounds, B. F. Macomber 45,000, Nirvana 20,000, Nellie T. Gaskell 6000 and Georgia 30,000.

Fresh groundfish arrivals today were: Schooners Genesta 17,200 pounds, Reading 12,500 and Mary 29,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5@6, steak cod \$10.75, market cod \$6, pollock \$7.50@2.50, large hake \$6.50, and small hake \$5.

Gloucester arrivals today were: Killarney 200 barrels salted mackerel, Harmony 64 barrels, Desire 25,000 pounds fresh mackerel, six barrels, salted, Enterprise 20,000 fresh mackerel, Beatrice 85 barrels blueback herring, Mildred Robinson 100,000 pounds fresh fish, 10,000 salted fish, and the British schooners Levine and Nettie Loring with salted fish.

The United States Navy Department today rescinded its order temporarily to commandeer the tugs Chatham and Waltham which carry about 250,000 tons of coal to New England during a season.

A British steamer, arriving at an American port today from France, was chased several hours by a German U-boat off the coast of France, but no shots were fired from either ship, according to officers of the vessel. The steamer left a French port Aug. 4, and about 40 miles out, at 2:30 a. m., encountered the submarine which had two guns mounted on deck and seemed to be of the larger type. The steamer was chased until daylight.

Shipping bound through the Panama Canal to European ports may now call at Kingston, Jamaica, for examination and to have documents vied by the British authorities, according to officers of a United Fruit steamer, arriving today from the tropics. This plan is understood to have been adopted by the British Admiralty owing to Kingston being an easy port of call for such shipping, and not in the submarine or mined areas. The steamer brought in about 23,000 stems of bananas.

GOVERNORSHIP ISSUE UNDECIDED

Political Circles Interested in
Proposed Candidacies of
Grafton D. Cushing and William F. Fitzgerald

Every hour today witnesses in Massachusetts political circles a deepening interest in the two big questions of the present phase of the State primary campaign: Will former Lieut.-Gov. Grafton D. Cushing become a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination against Governor McCall? Will William F. Fitzgerald yield to the urgings of the Democratic State Committee leaders to contest for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination with Frederick W. Mansfield, who as the Democratic standard bearer last year was defeated by a plurality of 46,240 votes?

Early today, which is the final day for filing nomination papers for the certification of signatures, the required number of signatures had been obtained to qualify both these candidates. Whether, even though the signatures were filed for certification, they would be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth before the closing hour for the official filing, Tuesday, Aug. 21, at 5 p. m., was a matter of uncertainty.

Democratic leaders of "influence" stated that Mr. Fitzgerald will be found in the gubernatorial race and they quoted Mr. Fitzgerald as saying that he believed a business man ought to be the Democratic candidate, although he preferred not to run himself.

There appeared to be more uncertainty about Mr. Cushing's position early today. Political lieutenants of Governor McCall felt certain that the former would not be a candidate. There are frequent callers at Mr. Cushing's down-town office and he is known to be in touch by telephone with Republican leaders, some of them avowedly anti-McCall men, in all quarters of the State.

Complete nomination papers for Governor McCall's candidacy for reelection as Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts were filed today by Henry F. Long, assistant secretary to Mr. McCall. There were 3200 signatures on the nomination papers, although but 1000 were required. The signatures were obtained in seven counties—Barnstable, Middlesex, Bristol, Worcester, Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex. Mr. Long expressed the opinion that the large number of signatures obtained on short notice was an indication of the sentiment throughout the State for the reelection of Governor McCall.

The filing by Speaker Channing H. Cox of his nomination papers for reelection to the House of Representatives, accompanied by a public statement that he would be a candidate for reelection for speaker, removed one of the vexed questions in political circles. Several Republican House leaders were waiting patiently to announce their candidacy for the speakership, and had lined up a considerable portion of the House members to support them, in case Mr. Cox decided not to run again.

SHIPPING NEWS

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WAR SECRETARY INDORSES MEET

**Mr. Baker Favors Holding of
Championship Games at St.
Louis, Says V. R. C. Lacey
of That City**

NEW YORK, N. Y.—V. R. C. Lacey, of St. Louis, chairman of the registration committee of the western association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, who has been touring the East in the interests of the national junior and senior outdoor track and field championships meets of the A. A. U., scheduled to take place in St. Louis Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 3, arrived in this city from Washington Thursday evening and announced that Secretary of War Baker had given a further indorsement of competitive athletics.

Mr. Lacey stated that in a conversation with Secretary Baker relative to sport, the latter said that he was in favor of athletics and indorsed the holding of the A. A. U. championship games this season as usual. A request for furloughs for a number of athletes now serving with the army, in order that they might compete at St. Louis, was referred to Adjutant-General McCain.

The A. A. U. official was informed by Adjutant-General McCain that while it would be impossible to issue a general order granting furloughs to athletes now in the service, leave of absence might be granted in special cases. He advised Chairman Lacey to inform athletes in the service to make individual application for furloughs and that he would consider the fact that they were to participate in the championships as sufficient reason for granting the same, should such applications not interfere with other orders, such as the movements of the

Mr. Lacey stated that he had found that military training has greatly improved the athletes' physical condition, and that with reasonable practice at their specialties he expected some excellent performances at the meet. He said that the stadium track, where the games will be held, was in perfect shape, and that with favorable conditions several new records were likely to be made by the athletic stars who will compete for the national championships.

PLAYOFF DATES IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE NAMED

Secretary J. A. Heydler Issues
Revised List for Baseball
Games, Postponed or Tied

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A revised list of dates for the playing off of postponed and tie baseball games in the National League was issued Thursday night by Secretary J. A. Heydler. Double-headers will be played on all

of the dates, with the exception of Sept. 12 at Boston and Sept. 21 at Chicago, on which dates single games will be played. The dates are:

At Boston—With Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 6 and 7; with Philadelphia, Sept. 8 and 13; with New York, Sept. 13.

At Brooklyn—With St. Louis, Aug. 25;

with New York, Sept. 1. Aug. 17 game with Cincinnati to be doubled up Aug. 18.
At New York—With St. Louis, Aug. 18; with Chicago, Aug. 25; with Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 6 and 7. Aug. 20 game with Cincinnati to be played Aug. 19.
At Philadelphia—With Pittsburgh, Aug. 16 and 17; with Chicago, Aug. 21; with

Cincinnati, Aug. 23; with Boston, Aug. 30 and 31; with New York, Oct. 3, transferred from New York, no date being available.

At Pittsburgh—With St. Louis, Aug. 30; with Boston, Sept. 18 and 19.

At Cincinnati—With Boston, Sept. 24.

At Chicago—With Philadelphia, Sept. 21.

(open date) and Sept. 22.
At St. Louis—With Chicago, Sept. 2;
with Pittsburgh, Sept. 11.

ROBERTSON TO BE REENGAGED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Lawson Robertson, University of Pennsylvania athletic trainer and track coach, will be offered a two-year contract Sept. 1, according to Major Pickering of the Philadelphia Athletic board.

Robertson will be the leader in Pennsylvania's athletics next year and the year after, R. C. Folwell, besides Robertson, will be the only paid coach at Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania took a stand early last

Pennsylvania's course so nearly paralleled that outlined by Secretary of War Baker recently that the Philadelphia men are much pleased over the initiative they took. Athletics for all Pennsylvania men will be the slogan

when college opens.

**BOSTON SIGNS
CATCHER MEYERS**

Business Manager W. E. Hapgood of the Boston National League Baseball Club announced this noon that Manager Stallings had signed Catcher J. C. Meyers, formerly with the New York and Brooklyn Nationals. Meyers was this week given his unconditional

Manager Stallings signed the famous Indian catcher to guard against the possible loss of Catcher Traggesser through the draft. Traggesser is to report for physical examination next

Hapgood also announced the postponement of the game scheduled for today between Chicago and Boston.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles Simon Barrett, of Union City, Ga., who is to serve on the pricing board of the Food Conservation Commission of which Mr. Hoover is the administrator, is president of the Farmers Union, a national organization especially strong in the South, which is not to be confounded with the more radical organizations of the Northwest and West. The Union has 2,500,000 members in 31 states, and this recognition of the grain producer by the Administration, in the make-up of this important board, is a stroke of strategy. Mr. Barrett is a Georgian, who, for the first part of his life, was a general farmer and school teacher. Impressed with the need of unity among the farmers of the South, he set about building up an organization that in the course of time came to have much influence in Georgia, and of this he was the first president. When President Roosevelt was educating the country to the need of conservation of national resources, and created the Federal Conservation Commission, he named Mr. Barrett as a member. Likewise, President Taft selected him to be a member of a commission to study industrial relations, and to solve them if possible; and when, under President Wilson, it became necessary to choose a delegate from the United States to share in the deliberations of the International Agricultural Institute, sitting in Rome, Italy, Mr. Barrett was chosen by Secretary of State Bryan. All of these things show that Mr. Barrett is a large, outstanding man, with much personal as well as official weight; a man whose inclusion on the new commission means much for its efficiency.

Curtis Holbrook Lindley, of San Francisco, is to act as legal adviser and counsel for the \$50,000,000 wheat corporation through which the United States is to control the price and distribution of the wheat crop to purchasers in the United States and to the allies of the Government. It is a case of Chairman Hoover calling to his aid a friend of tested ability and probity for a difficult and, in some ways, unprecedented task. The new Federal law and the internationalistic policy are to collide with State law, traditions, and customs of the trade, and the personal interests of great groups of producers and middlemen. While the resources of the Federal Department of Justice will undoubtedly be at the command of the Government in enforcing its decisions respecting food control, obviously the commission needs its own wise adviser on points of law. Mr. Lindley is a Californian, an alumnus of the University of California, who got his legal training and title at Santa Clara College. The same year that he was admitted to the bar he served as secretary of the State commission appointed to revise and shape the code. As a city attorney and a judge he won a reputation in Stockton. In 1884 he was a Superior Court judge. He has taught law in the University of California and in Leland Stanford Jr. University. His specialty as a lawyer has been in dealing with mining rights and claims, and his textbook on this subject is widely used in the West.

Cleveland Moffett, of New York City, has swiftly won national fame for his direct challenge of preachers of sedition in the streets of New York, and his forcing upon public attention of the extent of the antinational propaganda, in this particular instance apparently abetted by the district police, but not, of course, by the Police Department. In consequence of his action, the organization known as "The Vigilantes" is to turn its attention to a campaign of counter-attack on the pro-German and pacifist forces, by word of mouth as well as by writings. Mr. Moffett is an experienced journalist, with a creditable record on the staff of New York papers covering the period between 1887 and 1894. Then he entered the magazine field as a writer of special articles, many of them dealing with domestic, economic abuses, and backing up the radical, progressive propaganda which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt led. With the suppression or passing of many of these monthlies, the opportunity for work of this kind largely ceased, and, in 1908, Mr. Moffett returned for a season to daily newspaper editing. During the early stages of the present war he wrote, for the magazines, a story on "preparedness" which was conceived with the hope of arousing the United States to swifter decisions respecting adequate armament for a fray in which it must sooner or later take part. Mr. Moffett has written many books of a detective sort, and is facile in his craftsmanship.

The Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, M. P., who has succeeded Mr. Austen Chamberlain at the India Office, is not new to the work, as he was Undersecretary for India in 1910. Mr. Montagu is a Liberal in politics, and has sat for the Chesham Division, Cambridgeshire, since 1906. Prior to his appointment as Undersecretary for India, Mr. Montagu acted as private secretary to Mr. Asquith. Since the outbreak of the war he has been, in succession, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Chancellor of the Duchy and Minister of Munitions. Mr. Montagu is acting chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, which was appointed to consider questions relative to reconstruction within the Empire after the war.

Victor Murdock, who has been nominated to fill a vacancy on the United States Federal Trade Commission, to succeed William Parry, is a prominent progressive political leader and journalist of the mid-West, whose record as a Congressman from 1905 to 1915, made him known nationally. He still controls the Wichita Daily Eagle, of which he was managing editor from 1894 to 1903, a journal that has proved anew the virility of the rural town newspaper, provided it has an honest, original, and positive person at the helm. Mr. Murdock was a progressive Republican during most of his

congressional career, and as such fought the "machine" leaders of that party, in and out of Congress. In 1912 he was a partisan Progressive and a follower of Mr. Roosevelt. But in 1916 he declined to be led back into the Republican fold, and to the support of Mr. Hughes by Mr. Roosevelt, and is now a progressive Democrat. On the Federal Trade Commission he will have abundant opportunity to use his capacities as a fearless social investigator and a foe of monopoly and injustice.

CYCLISTS CORPS IN BRITISH ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The vast growth of all branches of the army during the three years of war has brought more and more into prominence the value of the military cyclist, and even resulted in the conversion of some regiments of yeomanry into cyclist formations.

Technically, cyclists are regarded as army troops and used as a specialist corps like the royal engineers and other army troops establishments, but signs are not wanting that, with their great increase in numbers and with the new conditions of modern warfare, the cyclists will in future take their place as a definite arm rather than as specialists.

The military cyclist played a great part in the early days of this struggle, while the war of movement was in progress and positional warfare had not developed. The very essence of success in the initial stages of a campaign depends upon mobility, and the cyclist is the most mobile of all mounted troops. In their advance through France and Belgium the German armies depended largely upon their advance guards of cyclist companies of Jagers, supported by mobile mechanical transport columns, armored machine gun cars, and reinforced when necessary by swift concentrations of infantry in motor omnibuses.

The old tradition of the cavalry screen and the patrols of mounted lancers was swept aside by the more progressive "mechanical cavalry," as the cyclists have been called. All roads and villages were reconnoitered and seized by cyclist units, only the inclosed country in between the road-parallels being covered by the slower cavalry.

In war, the actual role of the cyclist troops is offensive or protective reconnaissance, raids, quick concentrations, or the sudden reinforcement or attack of a lightly held point. They are essentially not infantry, but are best regarded as extremely mobile mounted infantry.

The military cyclist has a special spirit or character of his own, due largely to the very highly specialized and individualized nature of his training. In a cyclist battalion every man is required to be as well versed in reconnaissance duties as the trained scouts of a line battalion. There is the highest possible insistence upon the importance of musketry; and, in addition, the man must be drilled to the standard of efficiency and endurance required in hard, long-distance riding.

With trench warfare, the ordinary role of cavalry and cyclists ceased, and those at the front were formed into mobile reserves, used to reinforce threatened points in the trenches pending the arrival of the slower-moving infantry units. Their cadres were also largely drawn upon for specialists, such as guides, signallers, snipers and instructors, the specialist training of cyclist troops particularly fitting them for such employment.

Road conditions vary, but, on average roads, a speed of 14 miles per hour is customary for distances up to 20 miles, while short distances of a mile or two can be accomplished at a substantially higher speed. The conditions of the roads immediately in the trench zone are extraordinarily difficult, but the communications behind the trenches on either side are not so bad, for it is manifest that good road conditions are essential to the transport of armies. Once clear of the actual zone of stationary warfare, road conditions on the western front should not be bad enough to affect seriously cyclist operations on a fairly large scale.

One of the difficulties that has been experienced by infantry following up a retreat, has been the quick transmission of reports and the maintenance of touch with their flanking column. In cyclist training no little time is devoted to perfecting the system of communication, and experience has proved that cyclist messengers are both a speedier and more reliable means of communication than either telephones which have to be laid, or visual signaling.

Prior to 1914, there were many who asserted that cyclists were too vulnerable to be of use. It has been proved already that they were wrong, even though the character of the war in the West has not been peculiarly favorable to cyclist operations, and that cyclist battalions are and will continue to be one of the most important and valuable arms of the service.

VIOLATORS OF DRY LAW SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SAVANNAH, Ga.—By sentencing J. J. McLeod, proprietor of a hotel at Tybee Island, a popular summer resort, to six months on the chain gang for violation of the prohibition laws, and giving other men similar but lighter sentences without the privilege of paying a fine instead, Judge John Rourke Jr., has established a precedent here. All of the men are well known and some of them are ordered to pay fines in addition to their service on the chain gangs. Appeals have been taken by the defendants.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Men in Khaki
MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.—We speak with pride of the men in khaki seen on the streets of all American cities today. They are coming and going like other citizens, behaving themselves like gentlemen, quiet and unassuming. The other day the Columbus (O.) Dispatch devoted some space to their praise, noting that one never saw a man in uniform under the influence of liquor. "He never hears a boisterous word from any of them as they go about the streets. Whether alone or in groups of a dozen, they are orderly and deport themselves splendidly. . . . But why should they? They are our sons and brothers." Many who have noted these fine fellows daily about the streets have felt sometimes like touching the hat to them, but have been restrained by the common fear of doing something conspicuous and dramatic and "un-American." But there is a hearty respect for them just the same. The feeling is instinctive, that, wherever they are put, they will give a good account of themselves.

Hint to the German Press
CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—A great deal of tolerance has been accorded many newspapers printed in the German language, and the damage they may be able to do if they impose upon this tolerance can be foreseen by anyone. In our mixed society, incentives to disorder, grumbling, whining and rebellion must be discouraged. They cannot be tolerated. If the German language press has lost all sense of proportion and fitness, it may have to be dealt with in a fashion which ordinarily would disagree with American ideas of liberty. Much as many sincere and enthusiastic German sympathizers may dislike the situation, the United States is not at war against the Entente powers of Europe, it is not encouraged by stories of their failures and of the impossibility of success in the cause which we have made our own.

Alaska Stands By the Government
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—Alaska is patriotic to the core. In Alaska there will be no hindering of enlistments, no publication of articles adverse to the interests of the army or navy, no slandering of the President and other officers of the Government while the war lasts. The Legislature has passed an act covering the whole matter and attached an emergency clause to it so that the law immediately goes into effect. The act provides heavy penalties in both fines and imprisonment for its violation, but it shows the Legislature was truly American; there was added a proviso: "Provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as to prohibit fair and honest criticism of the policy, orders, or action of the Government or of any of said officers."

Need Vs. Vested Rights
DULUTH HERALD.—The State of Illinois is talking of seizing the coal mines. That's pretty drastic action, but not a bit too drastic if it is necessary. And it is necessary unless the coal-mine operators and the coal dealers come down off their high horse and play fair with America. A primary need is coal to keep the people warm and industries going. If the coal-mine owners and the coal dealers won't furnish it at fair prices, they should be ruthlessly shouldered out of the way—not only in Illinois, but in the nation. The country can't be expected either to freeze or submit to robbery merely to preserve private rights that have been grossly and wickedly abused.

SCOTTISH TALK GIVEN ON FINLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—In a paper on Finland read before a meeting of the Women's Freedom League, Miss A. C. Tennant gave an interesting description of that country. Finland being only two hours away from Petrograd by rail, was, she said, the playground of Russia. The scenery of this country owed its character and charm to its ever-changing coast line. Its waterfalls, and its vast number of waterways and lakes, with their treacherous slopes. The Salma Canal, nearly 40 miles in length, linked the waters of the interior with those of the gulf; this canal had 28 locks and its construction cost 6,000,000 rubles.

Though Finland was usually regarded as a country of ice and snow, with the disappearance of winter the long dark days were, Miss Tennant declared, forgotten, and summer came rapidly. A great awakening came to field and forest and the whole earth became covered with green verdure and many-colored flowers. In the far north, there was no night then, a pale silver light took its place, throwing a strange dreamlike effect over land and sea. Along the coasts the land was well cultivated, though vast districts were desolate and uninhabitable. Finland was one of the best wooded countries in the world, the pine, fir and birch growing to perfection, and timber was now systematically nursed and controlled by government. The chief crops were flax and hops, and butter was exported to Denmark, from whence it was sent to England; the country was also rich in granite.

The history of Finland had been full of shadows. The old unrecorded legends of the past, the middle of the Twelfth Century. Then Finland gradually came under Swedish rule and the land received many colonists from Sweden. The Swedes were an advanced and cultured people, and the Finns, while enjoying all the privileges of Swedish law, did not lose either their liberty, language or nationality. This period of welfare and prosperity lasted up to the end of

the Thirteenth Century, when Sweden came into conflict with Russia over its boundaries and in later years over the Baltic, and at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century, after much fighting, the Russian conquest of Finland was complete.

The Finns, however, loved the Alexander, especially the Tsar Alexander I, who though he ruled his own dominions with unrestrained autocracy, gave great freedom and independence to Finland, neither language nor religion being interfered with. In short, he granted a national existence not usually accorded to a conquered state. This Finland made great progress, but Alexander's successors made the great mistake of endeavoring to Russify the country. Nicholas II abolished the Finnish Diet and set about governing the country from Petrograd. Finland, therefore, having had a long experience of freedom, stood up as a united nation for her liberties, with the result that her political freedom had been achieved, and even the Finnish women had a voice in the government. Yet, said Miss Tennant, in this question of the Russification of Finland, the Russian point of view was seldom heard. The annexation of Finland seemed a necessity, as Russia could hardly tolerate another state so near her capital, and there was something foreign to the Russian idea of government at that time, to allow this Grand Duchy to have no burden of empire or of national defense. Finland was even taxed less heavily than Russia, and this led to smuggling being carried on across the frontier.

In music, art, and literature, Finland had, during the last years, produced much which only awaited a world-wide recognition. Wherever the Finn went or wherever he lived, he sang, even in primitive times. Therefore, Finland was one of the richest nations in the world in folk-song and legend. These national songs, always vigorous and full of melody, were the result of the influence of wide and lonely forests, of long solitudes that cherished faith, they were pictures of wood and waters. They spoke of the stirring winds of the north, of sturdy industry, and of the heroism of striving for the preservation of nationality. It was impossible to overestimate the important part these songs had taken in keeping alive the national spirit.

CELEBRATIONS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The fête of the 14th of July, which was celebrated in Paris in a manner so unforgettable, was marked in the reconquered villages and towns by the hoisting of the tricolor. Even the ruins had been decorated by soldiers with the red, white and blue of France, in token of the complete restoration which must soon follow the expulsion of the enemy. Many of the flags which once more saw the light had been carefully hidden by the inhabitants during the German occupation until the day of deliverance should come. The ministers, M. Viviani and M. Bourgeois, visited the whole district, bringing to the inhabitants of Carlepont, Noyon, Guiscard, Golan-court, Ham, Cugny, Nesle and Roye the assurance of the Government's solicitude. They addressed many small improvised meetings, explaining to the inhabitants and the soldiers the reason of the war's continuance and the impossibility of acceding to any peace which gave no promise of a stable future. In the provinces the 14th of July was celebrated in some places by the holding of military reviews. At Toulon, Vice-Admiral Rouyer reviewed a number of troops composed of French, American and Serb soldiers. At Pau, the country of La Fayette, sheaves of flowers were placed at the foot of the La Fayette statue, and an address was sent to Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador.

FLORIDA PRODUCTS FILLED 50,000 CARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—During ten months ending July 25, farmers, truckmen and fruit growers of Florida produced and sold 50,000 cars of perishables, including citrus fruits, which class, however, constituted less than half of the total. The white potato crop alone consisted of 4336 cars and sold for approximately \$4,000,000.

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MISS B. HEAD supplies general helpers, including cooking and other work. Call mornings, Cad. 3388, Detroit.

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New Egyptian Issue

LONDON, England.—Just now there is a good deal of discussion in philatelic circles concerning the proposed new issue for Egypt, which is to be a King's head series, but nothing definite or official is known as yet. The current Egyptian issue is of comparatively recent origin, and from an artistic point of view no improvement could be desired. A King's head series would indeed be a notable event in the philatelic story of the land which has, since its entry into the stamp world, been so partial to the emblem of the sphinx. Rumor has it that essays have already been prepared for the proposed new set, but even so these might never be issued.

Russian Provisionals

The 7k. and 14k. of the Romanoff issue with portraits of the Tsar Nicholas II and Katherine respectively, have been overprinted 10k. and 20k. Mention of the latter sovereign reminds us that it was during her reign that the famous "office for the manufacture of state papers" originated and which later bore a prominent part in the production of Russian stamps. A new series of Russian stamps is to be expected shortly, and these will no doubt emanate from the famous printing works at Petrograd. These works were started nearly a century ago, and the paper for the reproduction of bank notes and stamps is made on the spot, and the mill used is also a production of the establishment.

Kings' Heads

The rumor that the 5s. value of Malta was to be discontinued is now set at rest by the appearance of the 5s. King George, surface printed, by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. of London, on thick wove paper, chalk surfaced, and the usual multiple watermark and perforated 14. The color is similar to the Edwardian type—green and red on yellow. This Edward 5s., which appeared six years ago, is a good stamp, and is worth its catalogue quotation. While on the subject of Kings' heads it would be well to mention the appearance of the 25c. stamp of Mauritius on surfaced colored paper. The only other white, back which has not as yet appeared is the 4d. Malta. Copies of this stamp overprinted "specimens" appeared as far back as 1914. The long delay may possibly be owing to the fact that there were so many of the 3d. King Edwards on hand, both at the post offices and on order with the printers. Concerning prices at the sales in London for Kings' heads, collectors of Great Britain will be interested to hear that a sheet of the original die of the 14d. green, King George, was disposed of for 10 guineas; while a similar price was paid for a complete sheet of the 1d. value. A used copy of the 10d. O. W. Official K. E. was sold for 110s.; and a specimen of that modern rarity, the 6d. K. Edward Imperf., fetched 95s. Three copies of this variety are known up to the present. Another Twentieth Century rarity, the King Edward Transvaal printed on paper watermarked with an anchor, was sold quite recently for £20. Only one sheet was printed in error, but how many exist is difficult to say.

The Chinese Local Prints

There are still a great number of collectors who are unaware that there are two distinct series of the current

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Grand 4, 5 or 6

Cherry 4150
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COAL, COKE, CHARCOAL, WOOD
"We Heat Detroit!"
Valued Fuel & Supply Co., City 3350, Detroit.

Chinese stamps, the London printing and that now carried on at Peking. When the current designs were adopted in 1913 the stamps were printed in London by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons; but this was only a temporary arrangement until the plant at the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing should be ready. This work, however, was delayed and it was not until 1915 that the stamps were produced at Peking. A little practice will enable the collector to distinguish readily between these two series. There are differences of shade and in the paper used, and also in the engraving. The perforation of the London prints is always 14, whereas in the local prints it varies from 14 to 14½.

In the junk type (i. e. ½ cent to 10 cents) in the first printing the three waves in front of the little vessel appear as almost regular dots; but in the second or local printing these waves are made up of two thin lines and one dot. Again the Reaper type (i. e. 15 cents to 50 cents) in the first printing the sickle in the Reaper's hand has an outer line ending in a sharp point; but in the Peking print, there is no point. These two printings make an interesting study and it is comparatively easy to get together the two complete series. As to the early printing being of any value in the future it is rather difficult to say. The stamps were in use for a considerable period; great quantities must have been used, when China's millions are considered, and the London printers supplied a great number of all values.

This subject of London and local printings brings up the question of the relative value of the overprinted revolutionary stamps of five years ago. It will be remembered that the stamps of the fallen Empire were overprinted, first at the statistical department of customs at Shanghai, and later in London by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons. The two overprints are readily distinguishable and require no further comment. It is often said that the London printing is by far the scarcer of the two; with one or two values this may be true, but on the whole there is but little difference in value. The catalogues make no marked distinctions; but the 16 cents with the London overprint is really a scarce stamp.

OYSTERS PLANTED AT BILOXI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BILOXI, Miss.—The Mississippi Oyster Commission has planted 50,000 barrels of seed oysters on the Biloxi reefs in the last few weeks.

Himelboch's DETROIT, MICH.

The New Tailor-Made Suits for Women

The slim and graceful silhouette is portrayed in these new creations of the mode for Fall. The new fabrics include Rayonette, Glove-skin Velour, Duvet de Laine, Silverstone and Tricot. The new colors are: Silver Gray, Java Brown, Mole, Purple, Burgundy and Fawn.

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SERVICE is our hobby. Cad. 3578.

NEW ORLEANS STORE DELIVERIES CURTAILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The retail merchants, bureau of the Council of National Defense, with the corresponding division of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, has passed resolutions, already in effect, which limit store deliveries to two each day with a 10 cent charge for special or rush deliveries.

The exchange privilege has been modified to avoid abuse of this service, while certain articles such as altered garments, toothbrushes, bedding and the like will no longer be accepted for return at all. A deposit of 25 per cent of the purchase price will be required on all cash-on-delivery orders.

The restrictions intended to modify the delivery troubles, will not be enforced during the Christmas shopping rush.

FEDERAL TRAFFIC HEAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Requisitions already being made for railroad coaches for the Government are taxing the railroads, according to J. W. Dean, general superintendent of the Missouri Pacific line, who appeared before the Arkansas State Defense Council recently. He said that the annualment of passenger train service from Little Rock to St. Louis for three days at a time may be necessary to accommodate federal traffic.

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Made to Order or
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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PROSPERITY OF OIL COMPANIES

Earnings of Standard Oil Concerns Show Substantial Gains Over Previous Year—Other Companies Do Well

Percentage of earnings shown by important companies of Standard Oil group on net capital investment showed increase for 1916 over 1915 in most cases. Moreover, net investment for later period increased as result of turning large proportion of earnings back into properties, instead of paying them out in dividends.

Important exceptions to these increases in rate of earnings were in cases of producing companies. South Penn Oil Company earned 19.6 per cent on its capital investment in 1916, as compared with 25.5 per cent in 1915. Ohio Oil Company earned 18.3 per cent on its investment in 1916, as compared with 25.5 per cent in 1915. This is said to be due in part to fact that prices of crude oil failed to keep pace with advance in drilling costs and other expenses of production.

Prosperity was not confined to companies of Standard group. Texas Company and Gulf Oil Corporation also increased rate of earnings, latter nearly doubling rate of profit by earning 22.3 per cent on an investment of about \$65,000,000 in 1916 as compared with 12.7 per cent on about \$5,000,000 in 1915.

Midwest Refining Company made noteworthy showing by increasing rate of earnings from 8.5 per cent for 1915 to 35.6 per cent for 1916.

Standard Oil of Indiana earned 52.8 per cent on its capital investment in 1916, as compared with 36 per cent for 1915. This is largest earning power shown by any of well-known marketing and refining companies of Standard group. Showing is more remarkable when it is considered that Indiana company markets its gasoline at lower prices than prevail in most other sections of country. Company controls Burton process and costs are therefore lower than those of companies that have to pay royalty for use of the process.

The largest addition to surplus reported for 1916 was made by Standard Oil Company of New York and amounted to \$42,172,819. This was due in part to writing up of equipment of subsidiary companies and is thought to represent increase in value of its large fleet of oil tankers. Largest addition to surplus in relation to nominal capital was made by Atlantic Refining Company which carried to surplus \$5,628,256, or an amount equal to about 172 per cent of its \$5,000,000 capitalization.

Following table shows percentage of net earnings on net capital investment at close of preceding year for important companies of Standard Oil group, and leading independent companies during 1915 and 1916, together with amount carried to surplus for year 1916. Net capital investment is taken to be amount of nominal capitalization of companies plus their surplus account, except in case of Texas Company and Prairie Oil & Gas Company, which have bonds outstanding, and in cases of these two companies, amount of bonds has been added.

	Net investment	Net earnings	Net earnings on investment
Atlantic	1917	1916	1915
Atlantic	1917	1916	1915
Continental	1917	1916	1915
Ohio Oil	1917	1916	1915
Prairie Oil	1917	1916	1915
Solar	1917	1916	1915
Southern Pennsylvania	1917	1916	1915
Standard Oil of California	1917	1916	1915
Indiana	1917	1916	1915
Kansas	1917	1916	1915
Kentucky	1917	1916	1915
Nebraska	1917	1916	1915
New Jersey	1917	1916	1915
New York	1917	1916	1915
Ohio	1917	1916	1915
Union Tank	1917	1916	1915
Vacuum	1917	1916	1915
Midwest Ref	1917	1916	1915
Gulf Oil	1917	1916	1915
Texas Co.	1917	1916	1915

*Not available. †Earnings from operation only. ‡After deducting pipe line property distributed as a dividend in 1915. §Including pipe line properties distributed to stockholders in 1915. ¶No figures. †Fiscal year ended June 30.

CITIES SERVICE CO. STATEMENT

The Cities Service Company reports for July and the 12 months ended July 31, last, with these comparisons:

July	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$1,365,312	\$672,190
Net earnings	1,331,301	652,157
Balance after interest	1,331,072	641,687
Div. after pfd. divs.	1,029,961	466,798
12 months		
Gross earnings	\$16,559,106	\$6,833,862
Net earnings	16,244,826	6,624,258
Balance after interest	16,241,067	6,163,213
Div. after pfd. divs.	12,948,382	4,317,708

IOWA LEADS IN MOTOR CAR RATIO

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With one automobile for every 11 persons Iowa led the country in 1916 in number per capita, according to office of public roads. California was second with one car for every 12 inhabitants. Nebraska and South Dakota had one for every 13. Arkansas stood last with one for every 23. The South had relatively few cars in proportion to population.

BANK OF FRANCE REPORT

PARIS, France.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 2,049,000 francs in gold holdings and a decrease of 341,000 francs in silver.

REASONS FOR NEW HAVEN'S SHARE SLUMP

Affairs of Company in Trying Position in More Than One Direction

New Haven Railroad shares dropped to a new low record of 32½, breaking through the previous bottom of 32½ made in May, when the stock slumped five points in one day.

The application of Judge Marcus P. Knowlton and the other trustees of the New Haven in the United States Court for the southern district of New York, Wednesday, for an extension of time to Jan. 1, 1920, in which to sell the 219,198 shares of Boston & Maine stock and certain other securities in their hands because of the impossibility of selling these stocks before Jan. 1 next "without an enormous and unreasonable sacrifice," calls attention anew to the difficult situation of New Haven affairs.

From an earnings standpoint, New Haven stock, even at the depressed level, has been selling out of line with certain low-priced railroad stocks which are showing substantial earning power.

Based on the 12 months' results to June 30, the indicated earnings for New Haven stock are not more than \$3.57 a share on the 1,571,179 shares. That is only slightly more than the earnings to Dec. 31 last, when the balance was about \$3.53 a share. In contrast, Missouri Pacific, selling about the same price as New Haven, is earning at the rate of at least \$3.88 per share on the common, while the new Rock Island common, also selling at approximate prices, is earning at the rate of \$10 to \$12 a share. Missouri Pacific and Rock Island have, furthermore, been reorganized, millions of new capital have been put into them, and they are evidently "out of the woods," while no end is yet in sight to the New Haven difficulties.

Notwithstanding the fact that New Haven gross earnings in June increased \$323,726, or 4.5 per cent, compared with June, 1916, net decreased \$311,271, or 14.6 per cent. July will probably make a somewhat better showing. Here is a road earning the largest gross in its history, and unable to save any of the gains in gross for net.

WOMEN WORKERS IN STEEL TRADE

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio.—About 250 women are now employed by Trumbull Steel Company sorting and piling tinplate. Some of these workers earn as much as \$2.75 a day and are efficient and painstaking employees.

Estimates of number of women engaged in Youngstown district industrial and railroad work range up to 2000. Wherever policy of employing women at work ordinarily done by men has been adopted it has been continued because of satisfactory character of female workers' service. On tasks requiring special care women, in many instances, are reported superior to men. In all probability number of women workers in district will be increased with departure of selective draft army.

	Net investment	Net earnings	Net earnings on investment
Atlantic	1917	1916	1915
Atlantic	1917	1916	1915
Continental	1917	1916	1915
Ohio Oil	1917	1916	1915
Prairie Oil	1917	1916	1915
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Southern Pennsylvania	1917	1916	1915
Standard Oil of California	1917	1916	1915
Indiana	1917	1916	1915
Kansas	1917	1916	1915
Kentucky	1917	1916	1915
Nebraska	1917	1916	1915
New Jersey	1917	1916	1915
New York	1917	1916	1915
Ohio	1917	1916	1915
Union Tank	1917	1916	1915
Vacuum	1917	1916	1915
Midwest Ref	1917	1916	1915
Gulf Oil	1917	1916	1915
Texas Co.	1917	1916	1915

*Not available. †Earnings from operation only. ‡After deducting pipe line property distributed as a dividend in 1915. §Including pipe line properties distributed to stockholders in 1915. ¶No figures. †Fiscal year ended June 30.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS YEAR

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad reports for the year ended Dec. 31, with these comparisons:

1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$36,733,682
Net earnings	7,233,981
Total income	7,690,370
Deficit after charges	1,134,634
Net income	5,514,881

*Net income.

CANADA NOW CUTTING WHEAT

WINNIPEG, Man.—Wheat cutting is under way in different parts of West. Manitoba average is up to 20 bushels an acre. Milling company managers assert that threshing returns will show yield above the average throughout the prairie provinces. Saskatchewan is optimistic on account of recent rains and improved crop conditions, and in Alberta the average exceeds 20 bushels, with prices about \$2.

RUSSIA AUTHORIZES NOTES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Government of Russia has authorized the new issue of short-term treasury notes for 3,000,000,000 rubles, which are to be exchanged for new notes as they come due; provided, however, that the total sum of notes in circulation at any given time shall not exceed 18,000,000,000 rubles.

RETIREMENT OF STEEL COMPANY BONDS PLANNED

In View of Decided Prosperity of Last Two Years Several Corporations May Redeem Issues

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As a result of remarkable prosperity during last two years many steel corporations which have built up large surplus and working capital are planning to use these funds in reducing fixed charges by retiring outstanding bonds.

First corporation to act in this direction was Lackawanna Steel Company. In 1916 it reduced its first mortgage bonds from \$15,000,000 to \$12,000,000; paid off \$7,000,000 debenture bonds and recently commenced retiring \$9,000,000 consolidated 5s, due in 1950. Latter bonds are redeemable at 105.

Last week directors of American Steel Foundries Company decided to retire, Oct. 1 next, outstanding first mortgage 6 per cent bonds due in 1935. Financial condition of this company was greatly strengthened in 1916. Its net earnings for 1916 amounted to \$3,651,670 and net working capital amounted to \$7,391,127. Earnings for first six months of current year were at annual rate of \$42.90 per share on stock and net quick assets are now around \$11,000,000.

Outstanding bonds are as follows: American Steel Foundries first mortgage s. f. 6s, 1935, redeemable at par and interest on any interest date \$1,651,500; American Steel Debenture 4s, 1923, redeemable at par and interest any interest date, \$2,404,800; total \$4,056,300.

Reduction of funded debt places stock in stronger position for increasing dividends, and this accounts for recent market strength of stock. In view of possibility of other steel companies following action of Lackawanna and American Steel Foundries in redeeming bonds, it is interesting to note that bonds of steel companies which are in position to redeem such obligations are selling considerably under redemption figure.

Following are some of companies having redeemed bonds, present market and redemption prices:

Central Foundry Co. 1st s f 6s	Market price	Redemption price
1931	88	105
Colorado Fuel & Iron general 5s, 1943	90	105
Illinois Steel debenture 4½s, 1940	86	105
Indiana Steel 1st mortgage 5s, 1940	101	105
Republic Iron & Steel 5s, 1940	98½	105
Railway Steel Spring 1st 5s, 1921	102½	105

*Illinois Steel Company and Indiana Steel Company are subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation.

SUGAR FUTURES TRADING ENDED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Board of managers of New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc., at instance of Mr. Hoover, in suspending all trading in sugar futures ruled that existing sugar futures contracts can be liquidated at following prices: August 6.28, September 6.18, October 6.18, November 5.73, December 5.38, January 4.98, February 4.80, March 4.80, April 4.82, May 4.84, June 4.82, July 4.83. No new contracts will be allowed.

Exchange announces that members desiring to liquidate existing contracts in sugar may do so through temporary liquidating committee at prices not below or above those established by futures quotations committee at time trading was suspended. Committee will meet between 11 a. m. and 12 noon and between 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. daily except Saturdays.

The following letter from Mr. Hoover caused the decision to temporarily suspend trading in futures: "As you are aware, decreased production of sugar in France and Italy, and isolation of England from its usual continental supply, has thrown those countries more largely into the market, from which we also must draw our supplies. The consequence is an under supply in the United States and the function of dealing in futures, in normal times tending toward stabilization of prices is largely lost, and such dealing operates as the means to inflate prices.

"Under the circumstances it seems to me desirable to ask the exchange if it will aid in the economic solution by suspending all dealings in sugar futures, and by limiting itself to cash transactions, and further by establishing such self-regulation as will limit these dealings solely to actual producers and buyers of sugar for their own requirements."

FINANCIAL NOTES

Loans of \$40,000,000 to Italy and \$5,000,000 to Belgium made by the United States Government Thursday bring total advanced to Allies to \$1,916,400,000.

Inexhaustible deposits of manganese dioxide, a valuable iron toughening material and in great demand for war munition purposes, are said to have been found in Cypress Hills, Alberta. Orders for 4,000,000 feet of Douglas fir for army cantonment at D. Moines, Ia., will be distributed among Portland, Ore., mills. Understood price will be \$18 to \$19 a thousand or slightly under market.

Anchor line for year ending April 30, 1917, after providing for depreciation and excess taxes, earned 135 per cent on its capital stock. Directors decided to place \$250,000 to reserve and pay the same dividend as last year, namely 20 per cent, and carry to surplus \$146,912.

ROCK ISLAND'S NET EARNINGS LAG SOMEWHAT

Gross Continues to Make Gains, but Rising Operating Costs Cut Down Final Income

Rock Island road continues to make substantial gains in gross earnings, but net is lagging somewhat behind a year ago as the result of the rise in operating expenses common to practically all the railroads.

Gross earnings for July are estimated at \$7,093,959, an increase over July, 1916, of \$439,979, or 6.6 per cent; net earnings before deduction of taxes are estimated at \$1,546,143, a decrease from last year of \$411,113, or 21 per cent. Surplus after interest, rentals and other charges was about \$204,800, or less than half that of July, 1916.

Some of the increase in operating expenses is due to the fact that Rock Island spent considerably more on maintenance of both roadway and equipment than a year ago. In July, the expenditures for upkeep were \$2,475,281 compared with \$2,097,547 in July, 1916, an increase of \$377,734, or 18 per cent. Transportation expenses, as the result of higher wages, fuel and materials, increased \$413,574, or 18.4 per cent. Transportation expenses thus took 37.52 per cent of gross against 33.79 per cent last year, but it should be remembered that last year's transportation ratio was practically the lowest ever attained by the road. The ratio for July of this year is well below that of 1913, 1914 and 1915.

The following shows the July results for a series of years:

	Net op rev	Ratio op exp to gross	Ratio trans exp to gross
July			
1908	\$1,152,728	75.36%	34.86%
1909	1,058,853	75.36%	34.86%
1910	1,363,271	74.24	38.37
1911	1,098,085	78.34	40.07
1912	1,576,332	72.43	37.02
1913	1,396,358	79.51	39.55
1914	1,250,376	78.29	38.84
1915	937,806	83.45	39.49
1916	1,487,256	70.59	33.79
1917	1,546,143	78.20	37.52

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is now earning at the rate of more than \$10 per share per annum on the \$74,359,000 common stock.

ORDERS PLACED FOR EQUIPMENT

The United States Government has ordered from the Baldwin Locomotive Works 764 locomotives. This is in addition to the Government order for 800 locomotives of July 20, last, which was split evenly between the Baldwin and the American Locomotive Company. Of these 384 are what are known as trench locomotives, being of 1-foot 1½-inch gauge and operated by a gasoline motor. The other 380 are to be 80-ton standard gauge consolidation type.

The French commission's order for 3997 cars, reported last week, has been distributed as follows: Standard gauge, American Car & Foundry, 1000 box and 300 tank cars; Pressed Steel Car Company, 1200 low-side gondolas; Standard Steel Car Company, 900 high side gondolas and 800 box cars; Haskell & Barker 600 flat and 300 refrigerator cars, and the Pullman Company 900 box cars. Narrow gauge: Pressed Steel Car 500 flat cars and 100 trucks; American Car & Foundry 166 tank cars and 700 low side gondolas; Ralston Steel Car Company 400 low side gondolas, and Standard Steel Car Company 666 box cars and 165 gondolas.

The Mark Manufacturing Company has ordered 18 70-ton low side gondolas from the General American Car Company. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has received orders from the Central Railway of Brazil for two consolidation type locomotives and from the Morgantown & Kingswood Railroad one of the same type.

WORKINGS OF THE WHEAT CORPORATION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Purchasing and selling agents of the Wheat Corporation will be located in all large terminal markets and will decide from what section of the country mills shall receive their supplies, thus avoiding carrying of wheat from one wheat producing section to another.

All mills of over 100 barrels' daily capacity, as well as elevators, will be required to take out Government license and report to the corporation at specified times.

The corporation will charge 1 per cent on all purchases made direct from the farmers, which, with any overcharge obtained from neutral nations, will be used to defray the expenses of the Wheat Corporation.

After prices are fixed by committee appointed for that purpose, the law will be strictly enforced and no deviation allowed.

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY

Republic Railway & Light Company makes this comparative report for June and the year ended June 30, last:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$388,002	\$361,294
Net income	56,142	5,205
Balance after dividends	30,185	5,205
Year ended June 30—		
Gross earnings	\$4,344,363	\$7,070,267
Net income	714,334	29,820
Balance after dividends	405,870	39,620

*Increase.

BOURSE HAS FIRM TONE
PARIS, France.—Notwithstanding the settlement the tone on the bourse was firm today.

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR COMPANY PROFITS LARGE

Net Earnings This Year Will Be Greater Than Any Previous Period—Much Progress Made

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cuban-American Sugar Company will have greater net earnings in fiscal year ending Sept. 30 than in 1916, the previous record year. It is expected net will reach \$8,000,000, compared with \$7,682,000 in previous year. This estimate, however, does not take account of deductions for excess profits tax.

The years 1911, 1912 and 1913 were the three leanest years in its history and an average would show a deficit of about \$165,000 after dividends on the preferred. On proposed basis the \$8,000,000 net would be subject to extreme excess profits taxation. A 6 per cent allowance on capital invested would amount to less than \$2,000,000.

Net earnings of \$8,000,000, minus excess profits tax, are applicable this year to \$9,989,840 common stock and are equivalent to about \$75 a share on the common after 7 per cent on \$7,893,800 preferred. In year ended Sept. 30, 1916, the company earned \$107 a share on \$7,682,546 common. The increase in common stock came in a 40 per cent distribution last October to common stockholders.

Cuban-American Sugar Company has made remarkable strides since the war began. In October, 1915, it paid off accumulative dividends on preferred amounting to 5½ per cent. In 1916, 20 per cent cash and 40 per cent in new stock was paid on the common. A total of 20 per cent cash on the common has been declared this year, making 40 per cent in cash and 40 per cent in stock since the beginning of the war. The last extra of 10 per cent on the common was declared a few days ago.

Cuban-American, like other sugar companies, has very little sugar remaining unsold. It did not get high prices for all its product, otherwise net would have run ahead of \$8,000,000. That portion unsold will bring current high prices.

A sugar man, commenting on failure of Cuban sugar companies to hold for the high prices, says: "The sugar companies made the same mistake this year they made in 1916. They did not foresee the real conditions. But their action was in line with good business practice. The Cuban crop was estimated at 3,500,000 tons. About 250,000 tons were destroyed by the revolution, and other conditions were responsible for the loss of another 250,000 tons. Early sales of sugar between 3 and 4 cents a pound were made on belief the crop would reach at least 3,500,000 tons."

CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Combined earnings of Southern California Edison Company and Pacific Light & Power Corporation for 12 months ended June 30, 1917, compare:

12 mos gross	1917	1916
Net after taxes	\$5,105,555	\$7,918,171
Surplus after charges	2,846,070	187,019

*Decrease.

Decline in gross was caused by sale of gas properties in June, 1916, and change to wholesale basis in Los Angeles City, May 1, 1917. Actual increase in electric output is said by officials to be 6 per cent, which is reflected in surplus.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 17

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—M. Van Baalen of Bickmore Shoe Co., U. S.
Calumet, Mich.—T. J. Dwyer; U. S.
Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Cincinnati—Cuba—Y. Vasquez; U. S.
Havana—Jose Alvarez; U. S.
Havana—N. Catchot; U. S.
Kansas City—K. S. H. R. and S. D. Barton of McElwaine Barton Shoe Co.; U. S.
Los Angeles—Emil Oleovich of Oleovich Shoe Co.; Essex.
Lynchburg—Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Orleans—Edward Levy of C. A. Kaufman & Co.; Essex.
Philadelphia—L. L. Crandall; U. S.
Pittsburgh—Joseph Glaser; Essex.
Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon of Francisco Portez; Hotel Harvard.
Portland, Ore.—R. J. Prince of Prince Shoe Co.; Lenox.

San Francisco—D. L. Aronson of Cahn Nickelsburg & Co., 135 Lincoln St.
Santiago, Cuba—M. Armada; U. S.
Santiago, Cuba—S. Vidal; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; 306 Summer St., Brooklyn.

LEATHER BUYERS

Copenhagen, Denmark—Kay Anderson; Essex.
London, England—William Box of Samuel Barrows & Co. Ltd.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—A. M. Bibo of Frank & Seder; Essex.
St. Louis—J. T. Johnson and G. W. Julow of Hamilton Brown Shoe Co. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE
Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

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Room and Bath \$2 and up
Two persons \$3 and up
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Room, with adjoining bath.....\$2 up
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Suite.....\$8 up

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

600 ROOMS
Largest Hotel in the State
New York City Excluded
Rates \$1.50 per day and up
PROCTOR C. WELCH, Manager.

COAL TRANSPORTATION SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In connection with the coal transport reorganization scheme the Controller of Coal Mines is considering the requirements of steam raisers in regard to supplies of special coal fuel. The department has supplied steam raisers with forms on which they are asked to enter information regarding the class of coal used, consumption, and so on. A number of these forms have not been returned, and the department points out that steam raisers who have received forms, but have neglected to fill them up and return them cannot have their requirements considered unless they supply the necessary information on the forms provided and dispatch them to the Controller of Coal Mines. In cases where steam raisers have not received forms, they are requested to apply immediately to the controller at his office in Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, London.

PAPER QUESTION IN PORTUGAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The newspapers are extensively occupied with the dearth of articles of the first necessity and their scarcity. It is now the case that wheat bread is difficult to find, and its manufacture is prohibited in Lisbon. Many persons according to the *Diário de Notícias* are carrying into the capital bread which has been baked in towns outside. The newspaper *O Seculo* makes some notable comments upon this matter in the course of an article dealing with the paper question. "It is not the time," it says, "when there is a grave economical crisis, for a particular

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THE EDISON

American Plan—Large Sample Rooms
Opposite New York Central Depot
EDWIN CLUTE, Proprietor

class of industry to consider itself justified in improving itself on the social misery, and to continue with extravagance and waste what is not approved by the country directly. Our allies, France, England, Italy and the others, are endeavoring by every means to avoid such waste and extravagance, and with this object allowing only the smallest possible quantity of gold to leave their chests, and we who have no gold, being under a regimen of paper money, are about to demand of the Government that it shall send gold out of the country, gold that may cost it very dear, so that the extravagance of many pages may still be preserved. We have no money for coal, various industries being consequently threatened, we

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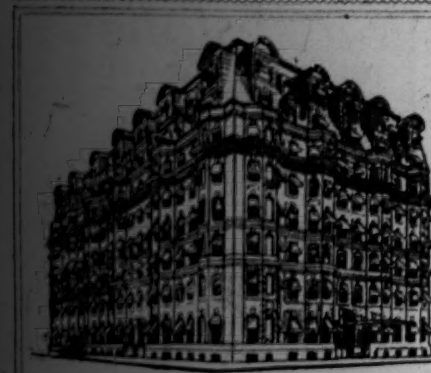
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to Boston and its historic vicinity. Ask me to do so. We also have
for motorists a little book of Thirty Major Roads around Boston.
C. S. COSTELLO, Manager.

DAY OF FLAGS IN FRENCH CAPITAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It was left to the
flags to express adequately all that
this 14th of July meant to the
French nation in the year 1917. It was
as if after a period of doubt and de-
pression, the French people had
shaken off a bad dream and rising
once more to their usual heights of
brave confidence wished to show the
army that "les civils tiennent tou-
jours." The army on its side sent
its flags, torn and blackened in the
stresses of battle, as the most eloquent
spokesmen to the Nation of what its
sons have accomplished during the
last three years of unremitting effort.
That procession of flags, all of them
decorated either by the Legion of
Honor or the Military Cross, carried
by men straight from the battlefield,
many of them veterans of the cam-
paign, was certainly a sight which
no one who saw it could ever forget,
and one which called forth in every
street and quarter the same deep en-
thusiasm. On July 4 Paris had given
its stirring welcome to a friend and
new ally, but on July 14 it was the
army of France which France ac-
claimed, the army which had saved
France and restored her to her place
in the world.

After the review of the troops in
the Place de la Nation, the President
of the republic proceeded to pin the
military medal to the colors of the
Foreign Legion and the one hundred
and fifty-second infantry. It was re-
markable, too, that, at the end of the
ceremony of the presenting of medals
to commanding officers, the march
past under General Pollachi was
headed by the Foreign Legion carry-
ing battle trophies on the ends of the
flag poles and to the strains of its
own band playing the "Chant du Dé-
part." It was followed by a company
of the one hundred and fifty-second
infantry and by sections of the Ecole
Polytechnique and the Ecole de Saint
Cyr. Each regiment and each corps
which has been cited in the army or-
ders of the day was represented by
about 30 men, who marched past four
abreast, the flags and standards car-
ried in twos at the head of each sec-
tion. Thus the torn flags of the sixty-
first, the thirty-seventh, the twenty-
seventh, the one hundred and tenth,
the one hundred and fourteenth, the
two hundred and fifth, the two hun-
dred and sixty-seventh infantry of the
Zouaves, of the Chasseurs, went by to
a perfect ovation on the part of the
crowds. Many of the officers and men
were carrying bouquets of flowers,
some of them had stuck them at the
end of their bayonets.

The engineers were followed by the
trench artillery, the heavy artillery
and the balloon section. Then came
the famous "Cikagne" squadron of the
aviation service, its flag carried by
Captain Guynemer, wearing a number
of decorations and the ribbon of the
Croix de Guerre covered with the stars
of his twenty-two "special mentions."
The colonial troops were represented by
the Senegalese Sharpshooters, in-
fantry, and African gun sections.
Perhaps the most popular of the
troops was the sixty-sixth division of
Chasseurs Alpins led by General Bris-
saud-Desmallet, their accoutrements
the same as before the war, dark vests
and mountain caps. They went by
to the sound of their bugles playing
the Sid-Brahim march. The Chas-
seurs Alpins are the men who have
fought at Hartmann, Linke, Metzger
and Steinbach, they bore the brunt of
the German onslaught in the early
days in the Vosges and distinguished
themselves later in the Yser, and at
Carenay. Their record for 1916 is a
splendid one and in 1917 the division
won fresh laurels on the Craonne
plateau. Their flag has the unique
distinction of carrying all the military
decorations, the Legion of Honor, the
military medal and the Croix de
Guerre.

The distance from the Place de la
Nation to the Lion de Belfort is eight
kilometers and there was not a vacant
space anywhere, the crowd at some
points, notably at the Place de la
Nation, the Place de la Bastille, etc.,
being of immense proportions. In the
Boulevard Saint Germain, before the
Cluny gates large spaces had been
reserved for wounded soldiers. They
were saluted by officers and men as
they marched by, while they in their
turn saluted the flags. During both
the review and the march through the
streets, aeroplanes were flying at low
altitudes and performing a variety of
evolutions.

GERMAN LABOR CIRCLES AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOGNE, Germany (via Amster-
dam)—The annual general meeting of
the German Metal Workers Union,
held in Cologne recently, afforded some
insight into the situation in German
labor circles at the present time, and
the strength of the following of the
Socialist majority and minority re-

spectively. The Metal Workers Union
is the largest labor organization in
Germany so that its attitude may be
safely regarded as representative.
The extent to which the minority
was represented was illustrated by the
fact that a declaration denouncing its
program was approved by only 64 votes
to 53, and that a very animated polit-
ical discussion preceded the voting.
Herr Schlicke, the president of the
union, who acted as reporter, insisted
that the German labor unions were
making progress along the line they
had always followed, and that they
must refuse to forsake this campaign
of practical work for the pursuit of
theoretical will-o'-the-wisps. He also
denounced the minority for having at-
tempted in the spring to persuade la-
bor unionists to go on strike for polit-
ical reasons, on the ground that la-
bor unions were not concerned with
politics. Herr Dissmann, the secre-
tary of the Independent Social Dem-
ocratic Party, who had been elected
Frankfurt delegate to the conference,
acted as coreporter, and reproached
the labor unions with having aban-
doned the class war, and their lead-
ers with acting in concert with the
Government, and promoting its war
policy.

Herr Legien, the president of the
general commission of German labor
unions, who has played much the
same part in German labor union
circles as Herr Schlicke had done,
replied, as Herr Schlicke had done,
that the German labor unions had re-
mained precisely what they were be-
fore the war, and denied that they were
called upon to decide directly upon
political questions.

IRISH ALLOTMENT OUTLOOK BRIGHT

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Allotment hold-
ers are showing a good deal of com-
placent satisfaction now that the re-
sults of their work are beginning to
be seen. They have begun to dig their
potatoes. Certainly the 5½ acres of
allotments in Herbert Park are a
goodly sight. They are the outcome,
in the first place, of the perseverance
and hard work of the association's
secretary, Mr. Woods, who explained
how it all came about to a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor.
"Quite early in the year," he said, "a
few of us got together, and I called
a meeting in the parish hall, a com-
mittee was formed and I was made
secretary. The Pembroke Urban
Council agreed to let us the land, and
92 tenants were accepted, paying from
6s. to 12s. each, according to the size
of their plot. Most of those who
came forward are township employees,
etc., and preference was given to those
whom the gardens would most benefit.
One of us, in fact, was very nearly
refused, only a friend spoke for him.
They said he owned his house. So he
does; but he is not really as well off
as some of the others, because he
works in an office, and has had no
rise in his salary, as some of them
have, and the cost of living has nat-
urally gone up for him as well as the
others. Well, after that, a few friends
agreed to lend me money to buy seeds,
fertilizers and implements. We had
£50 lent in this way, and now all ex-
cept £8 has been paid back, and the
rest is coming in.

"Then I approached the 'Depart-
ment' of agriculture and technical in-
struction, and all sorts of difficulties
came in the way. I did not under-
stand their technical methods and
they wanted to tie us up in yards and
yards of red tape. I suppose they
wanted to see if we were in earnest.
Well I broke the tape," he continued,
laughing, "and at last they said go
and choose your own instructor, and
we will pay him. We got a first rate
man, who has been a gardener all his
life and lives in the neighborhood. I
told him to go ahead and buy all the
seeds required for the plots. He is
gardener to Colonel Kelly, and I went
to Mrs. Kelly who became interested
in the plans and agreed to grow all
the seeds for us, so we only had to
transplant them when they were
ready. The rest of the things we got
at wholesale price, and we were lately
given a present of two sprayers, by
Mr. Dudgeon.

"Then we started a system of prizes,
which were presented by people who
live round Herbert Park. Sir Freder-
ick Moore, curator of the Botanic Gar-
dens, came and judged the plots, and
the whole thing was a great success.
I had never gardened before, but it
has been a great satisfaction, and my
boy has helped me and has learnt a
great deal which will always be use-

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ful to him. We have more and bet-
ter vegetables than we ever had be-
fore, or had ever thought of consum-
ing. Most of the plot holders eat their
own vegetables, but one man, who has
only his wife and one child at home,
tells me that he has sold £3 worth
of vegetables.

"Yes," Mr. Woods said in conclusion,
"It has been hard work, and the ground
took a lot of digging, but now that we
are beginning to see the results, we
know that it has been worth while.
We have not had any pilfering, or next
to none. Mr. Knowlton, secretary of
the Royal Horticultural Society of
Ireland, has been very kind, and will
be our judge in the next competitions."

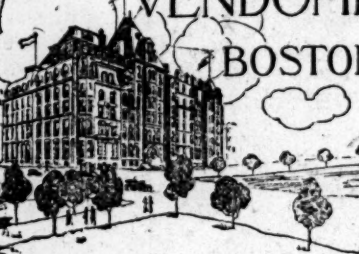
MILLION ACRES OF BEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi has
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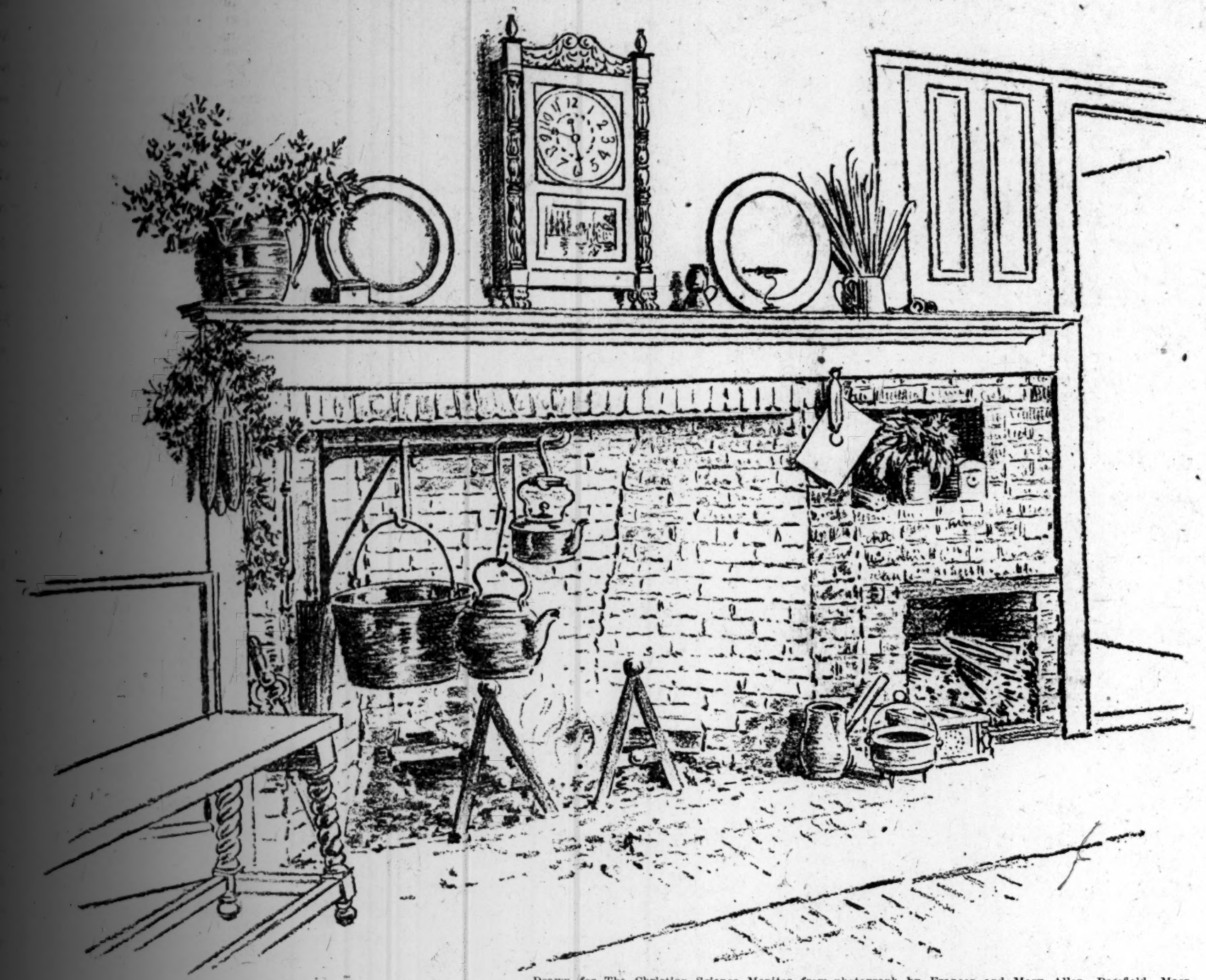
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M

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Fireplace of American Colonial Days

The True Art of Dress



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Frances and Mary Allen, Deerfield, Mass.

We do not see them often in these Twentieth Century days, except as interesting relics of a storied past, carefully preserved by lovers of the antique and exhibited as precious curios. Yet, with that recurrence to the customs and activities and trappings of earlier days, which is so characteristic of these times, the fireplace is regaining even more popularity than it probably enjoyed in the years when Benjamin Franklin was busy inventing his iron stove.

The old-fashioned brick or stone fireplace, in its primitive state, was nothing more or less than a sort of a frame for the fire, which was moved into the house when the earliest peoples forsook a life spent altogether in the open and built for themselves rude dwellings. Then, instead of going out of doors to do their simple cooking, they moved their fire indoors, too, for greater convenience.

In those early days, nobody bothered about a chimney; the smoke from the fire made its way out through a hole in the roof, a simple exit. The chimney, in fact, so the antiquarians tell us, was not heard of until somewhere about the Twelfth Century. The real fireplace, as we know it, is said to be the first of all the modern systems of heating houses. Its modernity, however, extends away back to the Middle Ages. Historical novels give us vivid pictures of its enormous size and the uses to which it was put.

The first real fireplaces were doubtless built of heavy masonry and were exceedingly utilitarian structures. Some time elapsed before anyone seemed to possess sufficient interest in interior decoration to grasp their architectural possibilities; but, when those possibilities were at last recognized, then came the elaborately carved wooden or marble frames for the fireplaces with the long shelf above, which, in their later forms, were known as mantels.

When the Pilgrims came to America and set up their homes here, they naturally built in the sort of fireplaces to which they had been accustomed in their English homes. But, of necessity, theirs were of extreme simplicity. And the beauty of it was that, as they grew more prosperous, they kept those simple, graceful characteristics which we associate with the furniture and house fittings of American Colonial days.

The illustration shows one of these fine old fireplaces, which were to be found in most of the New England houses of the Seventeenth, Eighteenth or early Nineteenth centuries. It is built of brick, as most of them were in those days, with a solid wooden framework outside and a simple, long, narrow shelf above. The hearth, as may be seen, also of bricks, stretched out well in front of it into the neatly sanded floor, and at one side appears a broad settle. These were usually built with high backs, to protect the sitter from the cold beyond the sheltered chimney corner. For the fireplaces, while they gave out plenty of comforting warmth in their immediate vicinity, were not successful in heating the other parts of the room.

The andirons here shown, with their ball tops, were of the simplest, and the old swinging crane at the left is shown with its pothooks, the kettles hung upon them as the housekeepers of those days used them. At the opposite side is the little three-legged

kettle and the long-handled pitcher, both commonly used for cooking or heating things upon the hearth, and both frequently mentioned in tales of those early times. And, just beyond the three-legged kettle, is the foot warmer, ready to be filled with glowing coals when one ventured abroad. And over on the left, again, hang ears of corn drying.

Up on the narrow shelf above stand two large pewter platters, family treasures, probably, brought from that former home across the seas. And, doubtless, the old clock in the center came with them. Then there's the snuffer for the candles and, at the right, in the mug, are the slender twisted rolls of paper which both children and grown ups used to roll during the long winter evenings and which they used to light the candles with. And there is the jug of flowers or brilliant foliage, to add its note of beauty to the whole.

The andirons and kettles and other fireplace furnishings were oftentimes

of iron and often, too, of brass and copper, and the designs were usually of extreme simplicity and dignity.

In some old New England cities and towns, in Boston, Salem, Portsmouth and Deerfield, for example, there may be seen today some remarkably beautiful old fireplaces rich in carving. Both wood and marble were used for the mantels. Later times were added to its decoration and, also, what were known as firebricks, made usually of iron and variously ornamented, sometimes with the family's coat of arms.

Then came stoves. What they lacked in beauty and picturesque quality, they made up in utility. It is said that they were really invented in Alsace, just two years before that adventurous Christopher Columbus discovered the continent of America. However, they did not burst into popularity and common usage until toward the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

That was the time when the fireplace is believed to have reached the height of its decorativeness and to

have won the highest artistic appreciation.

It was in the year 1744, so historians tell us, that the energetic Benjamin Franklin invented an open stove or heater of cast iron—which, standing out in the room as it did, well away from the chimney but connected with it by a pipe, succeeded in projecting its heat in front of it, behind it, and out at both sides thus making the apartment as a whole a much more comfortable place to live in than the more beautiful and picturesque, but in this way less effectual, fireplace had been able to do.

With the advance in popularity of the stove came the decline of the fireplace until, now in this Twentieth Century, with its revival of artistic impulses in the home, the fireplace did not burst into popularity and common usage until toward the middle of the Eighteenth Century.

That was the time when the fireplace is believed to have reached the height of its decorativeness and to

Dehydrating Vegetables and Fruits

The Housewives' League of Chicago is doing its bit in helping to take care of the surplus vegetables and fruit, which are sure to be on the hands of the gardeners as the season advances. Its members are cooperating with the public schools in gathering together the housewives in the various districts of the city, either in the home of some one of the district, or else in the local schoolhouse, to study canning and drying. Where 20 can be got together, the School Board has offered to furnish a teacher to instruct that group, on the condition that each one in the group promises to go out and form other groups, or to go from home to home, especially among the foreign districts where there is so much need, and pass along the instruction given.

At a recent gathering of this league, an exchange of experiences and a helpful talk on preserving vegetables and fruit were given by an expert from the New York School of Cooking. The dehydrating process was explained. "Dehydrating is the most practical form of preserving fruit and vegetables," stated Mrs. Mary Wilcox of the New York School of Cooking. "It saves in flavor, in natural juices, and in space. This process is recommended especially by the Government, in Bulletin 841 of the Department of Agriculture, in which many other ways of preserving are given. In this country, we are not so familiar with dried vegetables as with dried fruits. There is a movement at present among the farmers to dry and send them by parcel post. There are few homes in the cities which are familiar with the advantages of drying vegetables and fruits. In rural districts it has been done for years. There is no method so satisfactory, and so reasonable, as the dehydrating process. Now there is a perfect evaporator on the market, of which the Government has approved. It comes in various sizes, and is reasonable in price, costing about \$6 for the family size. It is also possible for neighbors to buy a large one together, or for clubs to buy for neighborhoods which do not wish to do this. But you can make your own evaporator. Get a large enough sheet of galvanized tin, bend it into the shape of a pan to fit the top of your stove, cut

another piece to fit just closely near the top, put in a funnel through which to pour water into the pan below, and you have it. This is better than the out-of-door method.

"It is well known by fruiters that the best of the fruit is kept in by the dehydrating process. It is equally true of vegetables. At present, we should all be conserving all the fruits and vegetables we can get hold of. To do this, it is necessary to prepare the food as for canning, blanching, and giving them the cold bath first. Then place on the shelf of the dehydrator. Carrots, turnips, pumpkin, squash, and large vegetables should be sliced lengthwise or across, before drying. They require from 20 minutes to several hours, according to the variety. You will find the lists complete, with all data of that kind, in the Government bulletin, which you can get by writing to Washington. You can have asparagus all winter, by drying it now; so it is also with chard. It is delicious when soaked, and few can tell it from fresh. It does not lose its color or taste by this process. So with all vegetables and most fruit. Apples, apricots, peaches and cherries are most delicious done in this way. I never pare any fruit. It is far better with the skin on. They require less sugar put up in this way, and the flavor is far superior. Cherries may be sprinkled and dried to the consistency of raisins. They are delicious in cake.

"When preparing vegetables for soups, cut several different kinds and dry together; then put up in paper bags, twisting the ends tightly. They are already for use then. Tomatoes may be dried whole or sliced.

"Chard at present is abundant and should not be wasted. Cut into quarter-inch pieces, and dry the tops also. So, also, dry the tops of cauliflower. I always blanch and cold-dip my vegetables. It helps to keep in the juices.

"These vegetables and fruits can be put away in all kinds of utensils. I like paper the best. But old tin cans can be properly prepared, cereal boxes, paper bags, anything that can be kept dirt-proof. That is the beauty with this method of preserving.

"I find that cranberries are most excellent dried by this method. Before the war, I made delicious marmalades and jams and jellies of dried

fruits. Rhubarb stalks and celery are also excellent when dried.

"I am aware that there are difficulties for some in getting the evaporator. If so, use the close wire screening in the oven, to put fruit and vegetables upon. The fire can be turned low and you can leave the fruit or vegetables many hours, without harm. There is also still another practical method which I have used with profit. It is a sort of frame, made of tin with grooves for wire shelves, which can be filled with fruit or vegetables, covered with tight screens or netting and set in the sun, or suspended above a slow range fire. There are so many methods that there seems to be no excuse for letting any food go to waste. I use up every scrap as it comes from the table, drying what fruits or vegetables are left from each meal.

Spinach was also spoken of by another housewife as good dried. In one suburb of Chicago, the women are canning, for three cents a can, all extra vegetables and fruit for those who have no room to do it. In the foreign districts, the women are being gathered in the local schools and taught economical dishes, canning, drying, and the English language. This is one of the patriotic and helpful methods of making good American citizens. Women in the clubs are urged to open their homes for such lessons in homemaking. Such methods are not merely war methods; they are so socially sound that they should survive always.

Lemons in the Salad

Did you ever use lemons in salad, not lemon juice, but slices of lemon? Try them sometime, and see if you do not like them used that way for a change. Peel the lemons and be sure to remove all the white pith. If you are careful about it, you may grate off the yellow rind first, and use that for something else. After the pith is well removed, slice the lemon as thin as possible and remove the seeds. Cut the slices into thirds or quarters, according to the size of the lemon. Mix with sliced pears and bananas and, if you like, scatter blanched and chopped almonds over them. Serve with whipped cream. This is excellent, mixed with a little plain gelatin and allowed to stiffen; then it may be served in slices, with the cream.

"With the greater opportunities and interests that have come to women, the thrall of clothes must pass. Everything not a novelty has a rational foundation, and, when dress fads and style novelties are replaced by a permanent foundation, much of the waste and extravagance for which women are blamed, and men are also responsible, will cease." So speaks Mrs. Bertha Holley, a well-known American designer and decorator, formerly of Paris, and now of New York. Mrs. Holley is not only an artist, but she is an ardent suffragist as well, and feels that the whole question of feminine garb is closely linked to political enfranchisement. "There can be no true emancipation for women so long as they remain slaves of fashion," she insists.

"As women assume larger responsibilities, they will have less time to primp, but at the heart of every woman lies the wish to look well. This will never pass, but the desired result will be attained in a manner that will sacrifice nothing of dignity or charm to the whim of the moment. When dress is inspired by artists, instead of by the cupidity of the wholesale and retail garment trade, when women declare themselves free of commercial mandates, clothes will take their proper place in the affairs of life.

"The new art of dress, which I have been working out for the last seven years, is distinctively an art. I realized that portrait painting, my first ideal, is essentially restricted in its influence for beauty in life. It seemed to me that to design a dress fulfilling the demands for dignity, individual distinction, convenience, intelligent economy, was to open a new and wider gate to beauty. So I set to work from the beginning, as though fashions had never existed, experimenting for the one right way of adapting or shaping the cloth to the figure, so that the garment would not only interpret the figure in color and line, but would be in itself a perfectly constructed thing. My idea was to render fashions unnecessary, by establishing dressmaking itself upon the basis of cloth-engineering—a sound method of construction, which would do away with the cut puzzles of existing patterns, and hence make the material freely and completely take on the line of beauty.

"As this intention was gradually realized in the case of one garment, a one-piece dress, I applied the same new method, with its increased opportunity for true harmony of color, to the other garments essential to a complete wardrobe; and eventually succeeded in creating an entire wardrobe, simplified and rationalized in every detail, yet possessing the most unexpected features, making for beauty as well as convenience and economy. One should have suitable clothes for every occasion," continued Mrs. Holley, earnestly, "and then wear them until they are worn out.

"This, briefly, is the wardrobe that I have worked out: First comes the slip, a one-piece garment the lines of which give at once the utmost of dignified simplicity, while responding to the artist's demand for grace. There are many different patterns for this, some on bias and others on straight lines, some with sleeves and some without—one for every type of figure or purpose required. It is no monotonous uniform, but a carefully draped dress, giving its wearer a new feeling of ease, comfort and poise. It is made exclusively in plain, that is, unfigured materials; but of all available goods, from cottons and serges to velvets and cloth of gold, as intended for street wear, or for afternoon or evening. It has few, if any, fastenings, and is put on easily over the head. Like all these garments, a slip may be worn as long as the material or

which it is made lasts, since it is always superior to fashions.

"The advantages of separate skirt and shirt waist have been gained at the expense of beauty. To interrupt the line at the waist is to torture the artist's sense of harmony and proportion. To retain the good points of this popular costume, but eliminate the bad or inartistic ones, my plan includes an under-tunic, supplying yoke and sleeves, easily cleaned, yet combining with the slip in line and color, so as to blend harmoniously with it. These under-tunics are made with long sleeves for morning and afternoon, and short sleeves for evening wear. A new feature of this wardrobe appears here, as it is realized that one sleeveless slip and two under-tunics make the same gown available for evening, as well as day use. New effects are gained, also, by the use of under-tunics in various harmonious colors. This garment is usually made up in chiffon or georgette, but can be made of the same goods as the slip itself, if desired. A moment's reflection will show these possibilities for beauty, convenience and economy.

"It is, however, with the over-tunic that the advantages of this wardrobe are most clearly disclosed. This over-tunic, as its name implies, is a draped garment of chiffon or georgette, worn over the slip and adapting it for a variety of occasions. It is usually embroidered or painted by hand. But, whether decorated or plain, it is a highly effective garment both in beauty and utility. This, too, varies greatly in form and cut, depending upon the figure of the one who is to wear it and also upon the use for which the garment is intended. Exclusive color effects may be gained through the over-tunic, as worn with the slip.

The color harmonies running through the designs of this artist are quite remarkable, the subtlest, most elusive orchid tints, exquisite grays, the brilliant glory of blue and gold, the peacock shades of green and blue, with gold, soft blues, shades of gold and brown. They help one realize how a portrait painter may enthusiastically enter the field of dress,

without in the least denying her artistic ideals.

"These three garments—the slip, under-tunic and over-tunic—are the basis of an accumulative, interchangeable wardrobe," continued Mrs. Holley. "In addition to their artistic worth, which makes them independent of fashions, all of them have a common character, both in color and line and use. One slip, with one under-tunic and one over-tunic, gives one the equivalent of four changes of dress; the slip worn by itself; worn with the under-tunic; with the over-tunic; and with both tunics. By adding one more under-tunic and another over-tunic, more than double the changes may be had; for, as a part of the plan is to keep each client in the color scheme best suited to her, any under-tunic may be worn with any over-tunic."

Working this system out mathematically is interesting. Were one to add to the above another complete outfit, would one not have a choice of 14 changes or combinations? The expense, so this designer says, compares favorably with that of the ordinary dress. Each season the client may add a tunic or two or another slip to her wardrobe, and so acquire still more combinations, for nothing need be discarded until it is actually worn out. Thus, by a sort of arithmetical progression, one's wardrobe becomes more varied each year.

This artist has also worked out a scheme for a reversible cape—and capes are popular now even with the most absolute devotees of rapidly changing fashions—plain on one side for the street, gorgeously decorated on the other for theater or dinner. The lines of this are most graceful, and in one brief instant the wearer may be transformed from an unobtrusive passerby to a charming work of art. She has also planned an interchangeable afternoon and evening coat. It might be, perhaps, blue on one surface and gray on the other, so whichever way it were worn, it would suit the owner who had a wardrobe of slips and tunics in blue and gray. Mrs. Holley feels convinced that the "new art of dress" reflects the desires and solves the clothes problems of many women, and so is no unimportant part of the whole modern woman's movement.

There Are Belts and Belts This Season

Belts are making up for lost time, so it would seem this summer. After a season or two of comparatively beltless costumes, the belt is with us again for a long, long stay, at any rate for a long and colorful one. For it is imitating in all possible ways the joyous colorings of millinery and sport costumes, and it comes in a large and seemingly unending variety of styles and sizes.

First, perhaps, there are the patent leather belts, popular always. Some people like them quite wide, four or five inches, in fact, and they may be satisfied in the shops; there are also narrower ones, for those who prefer them so. Then there are the figured ones, averaging, perhaps, two inches wide. Some of them have, at regular and more or less frequent intervals, ornaments in colored celluloid, cut in Chinese or Oriental designs, and in many cases treated to represent jade or something similar. These ornaments occur in bright green and rose and orange and blue.

There are, of course, plain leather belts, pin seal is the favorite, in various widths and also colors; for example, dark blue and dark green are almost as popular as the black or the dainty affairs in white kid. There are also the gray and tan shades, in soft ooze leather.

Pongee is a popular belt material.

Paving the Garden

LONDON, England.—To the planner of gardens, the question of paths is one which soon presents itself. The ordinary, straight, gravel walk is rapidly becoming a thing of the past, and its place is being taken by paving of various kinds, the different variations of which will be found in keeping with different kinds of gardens. The tiniest cottage garden gains distinction from its little flagged path, leading from the doorway to a trim gate; or, if even greater simplicity be the order of the day, a single row of smooth stones, laid like stepping-stones, may pave a narrow way to the entrance. On the other hand, a large house is often built round a paved courtyard, or it may have, perhaps, a side terrace paved with a stone balustrade, which always has a charm of its own. For paving purposes of this kind, flags of York or Portland stone are the best, and they should be set square to give the requisite formal touch which is in keeping with the house. This stone adapts itself naturally to rectangular flags and does not look well when laid with "random" joints, though this is often done with good effect when the rougher surfaced sandstone is used. A water garden, surrounded by paving, may be charming, and the joints and crannies of this pavement make a house for many tiny rock plants. Then the paths intersecting a rose garden are sometimes paved, and for this purpose the "random" joining is good; but it is generally found that well-kept grass paths are the most satisfactory for the rose garden, since it is impossible to find a better background for the wealth of color of the roses than the velvety green of smooth-shaven turf.

The floors of many pergolas are paved, and, where stone flags are not used, these floors may be made of brick or tiles. A judicious use of these will produce many varieties of pavement. If the garden is near the sea, it is interesting to collect different colored stones from among the

shingle and to work out patterns for oneself; in fact, there is little limit to the number of designs which can result from the combined use of brick and tile or sea stones.

Yards, and the floors of summer-houses, are sometimes paved with small hard stones like cobblestones, and these are often arranged to form patterns, sometimes varied by the introduction of a contrasting stone. It will be found that certain kinds of stone paving are, as it were, indigenous to certain districts, since for hundreds of years the inhabitants have made use of the material which was at hand. This is certainly the wisest thing to do, and, wherever possible, the material used for building and paving should be that which is common to the district; not only is this easier and more economical, but it causes the house and garden to take their right place naturally in the landscape and to become, as it were, at one with their surroundings.

Pineapple and Banana Shortcake

Make the shortcake by creaming together $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and adding to this 1 egg well beaten, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk, 1 cup of flour sifted with 2 teaspoons of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Bake in two layers or else in one sheet and split in two, when done. Fill and cover with pineapple and banana, cut into small pieces. The pineapple should have been allowed to stand for some little time, with sugar over it. Serve with whipped cream. Another good fruit cake may be made with 1 cup of seeded and chopped raisins, stirred into 4 or 5 cups of rich, thick, rhubarb sauce, or this may be varied by using $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of the chopped and seeded raisins and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of stoned and finely chopped dates, well mixed into the rhubarb. Serve with whipped cream.

A Tiled Dining Room Floor

A certain dining room, recently decorated in strict Adam style, and all done in gray, white and black, has an unusual floor in large black and white tiles. The effect is wide and cool and graceful in the extreme.

Do You Sleep on Horse Hair?

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THE HOME FORUM

Soul Versus Material Sense

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TO bring to humanity the priceless gift of a clearer and more accurate understanding of God, was the supreme desire of Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. This should not be forgotten when studying her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," or progress in the understanding of Christian Science may be hindered.

One of the evidences of this accuracy in defining God was Mrs. Eddy's use of the word soul, a word which she rescued from a sense of misanthropy as has befallen few words in any language, for a purely spiritual or metaphysical term was forced to do duty in defining material sensation. "Soul," she says in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 57), "is the synonym of Spirit, God; hence there is but one Soul, and that one is infinite." In "Science and Health" (p. 481) she says: "Soul is the divine Principle of man and never sins—hence the immortality of Soul." On the following page she adds: "Human thought has adulterated the meaning of the word soul through the hypothesis that soul is both an evil and a good intelligence, resident in matter. The proper use of the word soul can always be gained by substituting the word God, where the divine meaning is required. In other cases, use the word sense, and you will have the scientific signification." Now if Soul is the divine Principle of man, Soul must contain all the elements of Deity, of Spirit, God, or infinite good, and impart these elements to man, the spiritual image and likeness of God; the reflection of Soul.

The great battle that seems to have occupied human thought throughout the world's history, the battle between good and evil, has been prolonged largely because human belief insists that man is material and that a body of flesh and blood is the habitation of a soul, when in reality it must be plain that all a material body could have is material sensation. Any other position is untenable. But the frantic effort of most philosophers to put im-

mortal soul into a mortal body (and what strange bedfellows this attempt has made) points unerringly to a great fact. It is an admission on the part of all of these individuals that life and intelligence are not in matter but must come from some source outside of matter, that is, some source not apparent to the physical senses or carnal mind. Mrs. Eddy makes this clear to us by the familiar metaphor of the sun, of which she says: "The sun is a metaphorical representation of Soul outside the body, giving existence and intelligence to the universe." (Science and Health, p. 510.)

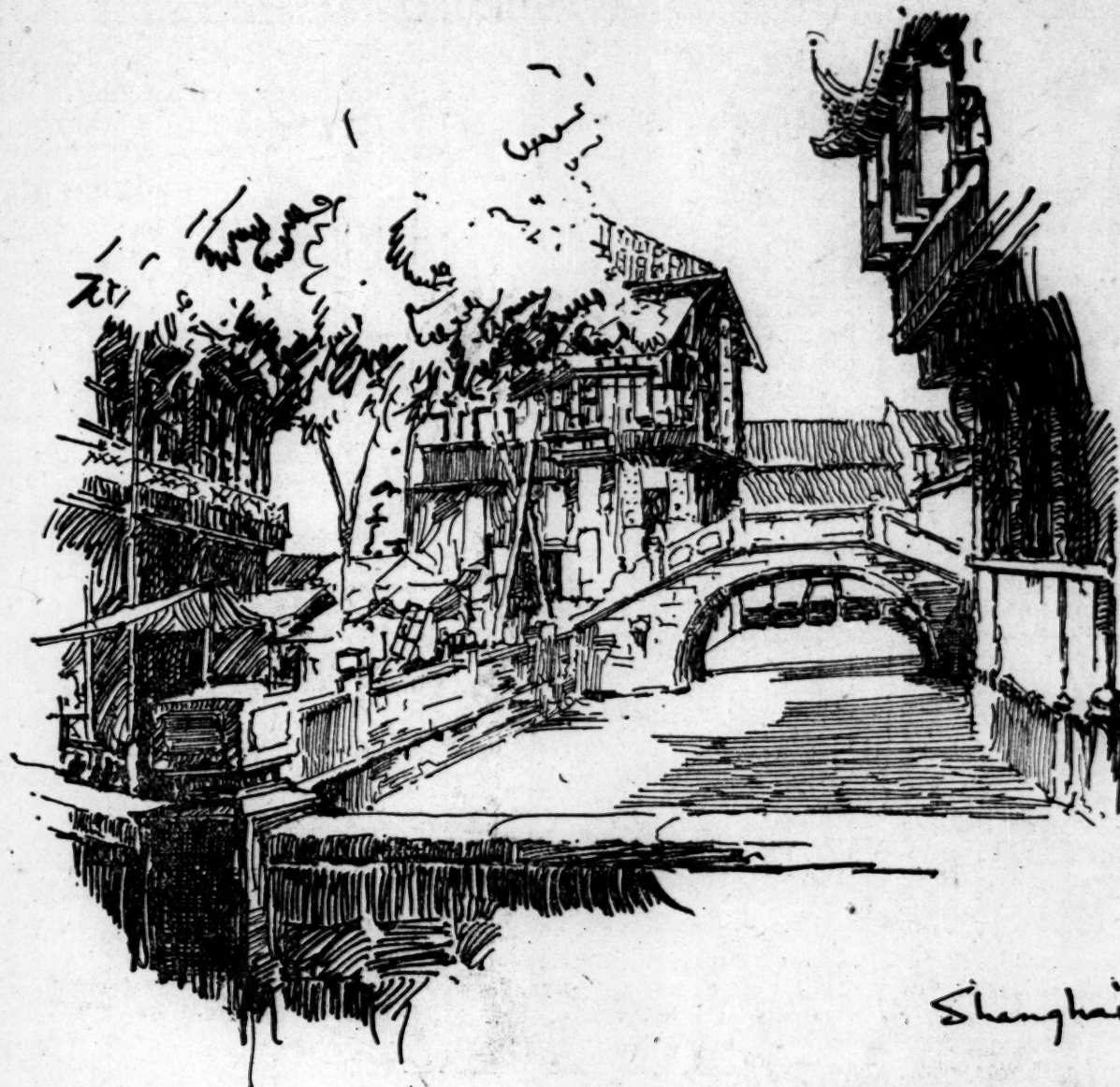
It should be noted, then, that it is Soul that gives life and intelligence to man, Mankind declaring that a soul inhabits mortal body, straightway contradicts this belief by saying that fat, phosphorus, and water, alias brain, is the intelligence of man and that life and strength are purely blood and brawn. It is both pathetic and ludicrous that a so-called sensible human being, ostrich-like, buries his thought in matter, and shutting his eyes to divine Life, Truth, and Love, declares soul to be in matter. This really amounts to the same thing as saying that material sensation is the very soul of man's life and intelligence; and since mankind's estimation of soul, consciously or unconsciously, forms its standard of living, most people, until instructed by Christian Science, virtually bow down to the material senses and say: "These are thy gods."

Now the attempt to put soul into matter is clearly the work of the devil, to use the Biblical metaphor, or more exactly of the carnal or mortal mind, or evil. It is only another suppositional way of saying that God, Spirit, created matter and endowed it with a belief in both good and evil, also that God, infinite good, is aware of evil and needs evil, sin, sickness, and death to fulfill His infinitely beneficent designs. Thus the suppositional power of evil becomes puffed up, for has it not been dignified by being believed a part of God's crea-

tion? Yea, does evil not seem even to overcome God by destroying the material creation of which it is a part? In short, if soul dwells in matter, God has put his stamp of approval upon a so-called material creation and its concomitants of sin, disease, death, and hell. But Soul is Spirit, God, and, as already stated, contains only and all of the elements in God, infinite good, therefore Soul cannot and does not impart evil, nor any sense thereof to man, any more than Truth can impart error.

Soul, containing no evil, no sin, sickness, nor death, can not only not impart these false beliefs, it cannot be aware of them, since to do so would mean that they were real in divine consciousness, or that evil was a part of good and error a part of Truth. But this very fact heals mankind from all error, for when the human thought, through Truth, begins to realize that it is impossible for sin, disease, or death to be in Soul, in Principle, nor, therefore, in God's reflection, man, the human mind is freed from its error and the lie of sin or disease passes into its native nothingness, even as every lie must do when exposed to Truth.

Nothing, therefore, has been lost by gaining the understanding of Soul as taught in Christian Science, and much, infinitely much, has been gained; for in place of the wrong and mystified sense of a soul in mortal body we have found the great spiritual fact that God is man's Soul, and is never confined in matter. Just as much, then, as light is greater than darkness, infinite Life is greater than disease and death and Spirit greater than matter, so infinite Soul is greater than physical sense. More and more, as an understanding of Christian Science is gained, Soul, instead of material sense, is found by demonstration to be the true source of all that is good, even of all true happiness and bliss. "Soul," says Mrs. Eddy, "has infinite resources with which to bless mankind, and happiness would be more readily attained and would be more secure in our keeping, if sought in Soul." (Science and Health, p. 60.)



A Bridge and Typical Scene in the Native City, Shanghai

"China is, par excellence, the happy hunting-ground of the impressionist; and to the painter who goes there for inspiration, so clear and impartial a mirror as that of Tennyson's heroine, the Lady of Shalott, might well be the only guide in the choice of subjects. He need feel but the one regret, that no matter how keen and rapid may be his powers of observation, he can fix and make his own only a meager selection of the hundred pictures on every side. The joss houses, the river scenes, the gardens, the streets, all overwhelm and dazzle him with a wealth of color and surfeit of subjects. Of all the many possible pictures, perhaps that of a typical street scene will transport the reader most effectively into the true atmosphere of China, and give him some faint idea of that country which, in my opinion, is the most gorgeous, fantastic, and truly beautiful to be seen on the face of the globe.

"Imagine yourself," writes Dorothy Menpes in "World Pictures," "standing in the principal street of the old native city of Shanghai, watching a . . . man, with his horde of assistants, dyeing silks and cottons in the open air, using dyes of colors which have never been seen out of China—delicate blues suggestive of the skies of some of the early Italian pictures, yellows you have never yet seen, and vermilions only dreamt of. Imagine this man printing coarse linens with beautiful designs, exactly as a wood-engraver prints a fine India proof, by burning from the back, and offering for sale this fine work which has taken him a whole week to execute at the meager sum of twopenny per yard."

"The first and predominating feature of the scene is the blaze and breadth of life. Radiating, palpitating light hangs before everything like a veil, shutting out detail by excess of brilliancy. Wherever the light shines, the coloring is brown and rich, but on peering beneath archways and into shops one looks into a blue-black atmosphere, in which little ivory figures detach themselves crisply and delicately but never abruptly. The whole city has a battered, ramshackle, and ancient appearance. There are enormous lanterns of fantastic shapes at street corners, adorned with sweeps of red and black lettering, lanterns that look as if they had been there always; the houses have a tumble-down appearance and are of natural wood, with a deal of dainty lattice work about them looking like lace."

"Blues, greens, golds, and vermilions abound everywhere; long strips of signboards hang from every

house, bearing inscriptions in gilt characters setting forth the nature of the wares to be sold, and the honest reputation of the seller; temples with pagoda-shaped roofs and golden images fill one with a kind of supernatural awe as one passes; large gateways, splendidly gilt and colored,

are placed at different points in the city, and these are monuments to the memory of those who have deserved well of the community.

"Against this brilliant background full of color is the surging mass of the people, ever flowing onward like a gigantic wave."

Gardening in the Time of Shakespeare

Gardening in the time of Shakespeare is a title which covers much ground and opens many tempting by-paths, according to R. E. Prothero, who contributes a delightful chapter on this subject to the volume called "Shakespeare's England."

"Flower gardens were a new luxury rendered possible in Tudor times by new conditions of wealth and security. Thus for orchards and kitchen gardens the question to be asked is, What was the progress made during the Elizabethan period; while for flower gardens the question rather is, What was the special form in which they were introduced by Tudor gardeners."

"Many of the periods of history which are fullest of romance and meaning are also the periods when gardening, like other arts, has been most interesting and significant. It is certainly true of Shakespeare's time. Full and crowded as was the Elizabethan age, it yet found space, not only to develop the art of gardening, but to lay out gardens. Adventurers, mariners, and merchants brought back new plants. Protestant refugees introduced improved methods of cultivation from the Continent. The literature of the garden grew rich. Nurseries were established. Gardening became a pursuit of sovereigns like Elizabeth, philosophers like Bacon, statesmen like Burghley and Walsingham. Throughout the country magnificent houses were built by architects of genius, who themselves planned the pleasure grounds, where they translated the ideas of the Italian renaissance into English forms molded on English patterns. No longer planted only for practical purposes, gardens were designed also to enhance the beauty and enjoyments of the home, and to minister to every social pleasure of domestic life.

"The love of flowers is old as time and universal as the elements. In medieval England it had shown itself in the use of flowers in church services, in monastic legends, in early garden literature, in the poetry of Chaucer. The taste was there; it wanted only the opportunity, which the wars and tumults of the Middle Ages de-

nied. Feudal strongholds, standing on sites chosen for strategic strength, offered little scope for gardeners within or without their battlements. Kings might lay out bowers and mazes at Woodstock or at Windsor; collegiate students might plant pleasure grounds in which their 'retired leisure' might take delight; behind their walls dwellers in cities might follow in comparative security the peaceful pursuit of gardening, as well as ornamental as practical, was studied and advanced. Now, with the downfall of feudalism, the increase of wealth, and the establishment of more settled government, dawned a different era.

"In Tudor times the flower garden assumed a new importance. Hitherto, except as an adjunct to royal palaces, great houses, or cloisters, it had counted for little as compared with the fruit and kitchen garden. The change came slowly. Tussar, writing in 1575, for mistresses of manor houses and farmhouses, has nothing to say on flower gardens. Among 'seeds and herbs for the kitchen' he gives marigolds, primroses, and violets; he includes violets among the 'herbes and routes for sallets'; he mentions the plants most suitable for 'strewing'; but his only flower garden is that which can be made in windows and in 'pots.' It had become the custom to strew the floor with sweet-scented flowers and herbs, as well as rushes, to appropriate particular kinds, like rue and rosemary, to special occasions, to gather flowers and place them in 'pots,' or vases, for domestic decoration, and to grow them in rooms and in window boxes. But there is a changed world of meaning in Parkinson's advice to banish the kitchen garden from the front to the side of the house, 'for the many different sorts that arise from the herbs, as cabbages, onions, etc., are scarce well-pleasing to perfume the lodgings of any house.'

A Letter From the Low Land

(Easthampton, Long Island)
Come, dear, come from the fortresses of granite
Walling half the world out, half the skies away;
Come where the low land, open by the shore-side
Offers to its children what a free land may.

Broad land, level land, leagues of grass and clover,
Ranks of shining corn-blade and tall tossed plume,
Dark cedar sentinels for long files of forest,
Goldenrod afire in a smoke of aster bloom.

Wide lands, wind's lands, level for their couriers
Whence'er they come with smell of soil or sea;
North winds, west winds, whatsoever their quarter,
Straight rush their cavalades—straight, strong and free.

This is the glory of the level-lying wide-lands,
This is the splendor that no steep lands know:
Glory of the paths where in clear hemicycles,
World-rim to world-rim, the constellations go.

Glowing red, golden bright, in the sumptuous west land,
Where the sunsets blossom, they bloom around the sky—
Green and amber northward, rosy in the east realm,
Amethyst where amethyst the southern waters lie.

Scent of the salt breeze and scent of the clover,
Wild rose and clover and bayberry's breath,
Glamour of the sea-shine, witchery of mist wreaths—
Hark! they are calling and the summer hasteneth.

Come, dear, come from the shut and hampered valleys,
Come where the waves on the long beaches run,
Come where the bosom of the warm earth is breathing
Cool breaths of ocean in a broad sweep of sun.
—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

The Voice of Reform

"The hour of revolution was at hand, promising freedom to conscience and dominion to intelligence. History, escaping from the dictates of authority and the jars of insulated interests, enters upon the new and unthought-of domains of culture and equality, the happier society where power springs freshly from ever-renewed consent;

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the life and activity of a connected world." So wrote Bancroft, having arrived in his history of the United States at the point where the English colonization of America began.

"For Europe, the crisis foreboded the struggles of generations. The faith and affection which once bound together the separate classes of its civil hierarchy had lost their vigor. In the impending chaos of states, the ancient forms of society . . . were doomed to be broken in pieces. The voice of reform, as it passed over the desolation, would inspire animation afresh; but conflict of the classes whose power was crushed, with the oppressed who knew not that they were redeemed, might awaken wild and insatiable desires. In America, the influences of time were moulded by the creative force of reason, sentiment, and nature; its political edifice rose in lovely proportions, as if to the melodies of the lyre. Calmly, and without crime, humanity was to make for itself a new existence."

"The authors of the American revolution avowed for their object the welfare of mankind, and believed that they were in the service of their own and of all future generations. Their faith was just; for the world of mankind does not exist in fragments, nor can a country have an insulated existence. All men are brothers, and all are bondsmen for one another. All nations, too, are brothers; and each is responsible for that federative humanity which puts the ban of exclusion on none. New principles of government could not assert themselves in one hemisphere without affecting the other. The very idea of the progress of an individual people, in its relation to universal history, springs from the acknowledged unity of the race."

"From the intelligence that had been slowly ripening in the mind of cultivated humanity sprang the American revolution, which organized social union through the establishment of personal freedom, and emancipated the nations from all authority not flowing from themselves. In the old civilization of Europe, power moved from a superior to inferiors and subjects; a

priesthood transmitted a common faith from which it would tolerate no dissent; the government esteemed itself, by compact or by divine right, invested with sovereignty, dispensing protection and demanding allegiance. . . . Successions of increasing culture had conquered for mankind the idea of the freedom of the individual; the creative, but long latent, energy that resides in the collective reason was next to be revealed. From this the State was to emerge, like the fabled spirit of beauty and love out of the foam of the ever-troubled ocean. It was the office of America to substitute for hereditary privilege the natural equality of man; for the irresponsible authority of a sovereign, a government emanating from a concord of opinion; and, as she moved forward in her high career, the multitudes of every clime gazed toward her example with hopes of untold happiness, and all the nations of the earth learned the way to be renewed."

Midways of a Walled Garden
Midways of a walled garden,
In the happy poplar land,
Did an ancient castle stand,
With an old knight for a warden.

Many scarlet bricks there were
In its walls, and old gray stone;
Over which red apples shone
At the right time of the year.

On the bricks the green moss grew,
Yellow lichen on the stone,
Over which red apples shone;
Little war that castle knew.

Deep green water fill'd the moat,
Each side had a red-brick lip,
Green and mossy with the drip,
Of dew and rain;

Across the moat the fresh west wind
In very little ripples went;
The way the heavy aspens bent
Towards it, was a thing to mind.

The painted drawbridge over it
Went up and down with gilded chains,
'Twas pleasant in the summer rains
Within the bridge-house there to sit.

—William Morris.

"It was a cold day of high clouds and flying sunlight; just the sky to overarch the wide rolling landscape through which the turns of the Indre were leading. To the south, whither we were bound, lay the Berry—the land of George Sand; while to the northwest low acclivities sloped away, with villages shining on their sides." Thus writes Edith Wharton in "A Motor Flight Through France."

"But now we were approaching a town with a name—a name so incrustated and overgrown with associations that it was undeniably disappointing, as we reached its outskirts, to find Châteaureux—aside from its fine old chateau on the Indre—so exactly like other dull French towns, so provokingly unconscious of being one of the capital cities of literature. And it seems, in fact, literally as well as figuratively unaware of its distinction. Fame throws its circles so wide that it makes not a ripple near home; and even the alert landlady of the Hôtel Sainte Catherine wrinkled her brows perplexedly at our question: 'Is one

permitted to visit the house of George Sand?'

"Le chateau de George Sand? (A pause.) C'est l'écrivain, l'est-ce pas? (Another pause.) C'est à Nohant, le chateau? Mais, Madame, je ne saurais vous le dire."

"Yet here was the northern gate of the Sand country—it was here that, for years, the leaders of the most sedentary profession of a sedentary race—the 'hommes de lettres' of France—descended from the Paris express, and took diligence on their pilgrimage to the oracle."

"As we sat at breakfast in the inn dining room we irreverently pictured some of these great personages—Liszt, Saint-Saëns, Gautier, Dumas fils, Flaubert—illustrious figures in the queer disabille of travel, unwinding strange 'cache-nez,' solicitous for embroidered carpet-bags, seated in their very room over their coffee and omelette, or climbing to the coupé of the diligence outside. And then we set out the same road.

"Straight as an arrow, after the un-

George Sand's Country

varying fashion of the French Government highway, it runs southeast through vast wheatfields, past barns and farmhouses grouped as in the vanishing 'drawing-rooms' of infancy, now touching, now deserting the Indre banks, as the capricious river throws its poplar-edged loops across the plain. But presently we began to mount insensibly; till at length a sharp turn, and an abrupt fall of the land brought us out on a ridge above the plain of the Berry, with the river reappearing below, and far, far south a blue haze of mountains.

"The road, after that, descends again by gentle curves, acquainting one gradually with the charming details of the foreground—pale-green copes, fields hedged with hawthorn, long lines of poplars in the plain—while, all the way, the distinct horizon grows richer, bluer and more mysterious. It is a wide, lonely country, with infrequent villages—mere hamlets—dotting the fields. . . . At one of these small lonely villages—Vieq—just where the view spreads widest, the road loses it

again by a gradual descent of a mile or so; and at the foot of the hill, among hawthorn and lilac hedges, through the boughs of budding trees, a high slate roof shows to the left—the roof of a plain-faced, fawn-colored house, the typical 'gentilhomme' of the French countryside.

"No other house is in sight; only, from behind the trees, peep two or three humble tiled cottages, dependencies of the larger pile. There is nothing to tell us the name of the house—nothing to signalize it, to take it out of the common. It stands there, large, placid, familiarly related to the high-road and the farm, like one side of the extraordinary woman it sheltered; and perhaps that fact helps to render almost superfluous our question to the pretty goose-girl knitting under the hedge.

"'Mais oui, Madame—c'est Nohant.' The goose-girl—pink as a hawthorn bud, a 'kerchief' tied about her curls—might really, in the classic phrase of sentimental travel, have 'stepped out' of one of the novels

written yonder, under the high roof to which she pointed: she had the honest savor of the 'terroir,' yet with that superadded grace that the author of the novels has been criticized for bestowing on her peasants."

That Do Thou Give

It is in loving, not in being loved,
The heart is blessed;
It is in giving, not in seeking gifts,
We find our quest.
Whatever be thy longing or thy need,
That do thou give.
—M. E. Russell.

To Better the Love

Let our never-ceasing care be to better the love that we offer our fellows. One cup of this love that is drawn from the spring on the mountain is worth a hundred taken from the stagnant well of ordinary charity. —Masterlinck.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1917

EDITORIALS

"Condonation"

THE severest criticism any human being could wish to pass upon the papal peace note is contained in the one word selected by the writer to sum up the meaning of his proposal. It is the word "condonation," and the Pope could hardly have found, in the whole dictionary, a more expressive word with which to explain the intention of the note. Now, either the Pope sees no difference in the way the war has been conducted on either side, or else he has so little faith in good, in principle, that he believes that evil must be condoned in order that good may not perish. There is no escape possible from this dilemma.

In order to make this clear, it is only necessary to go briefly, almost with the merciless baldness of a catalogue, over the events of the past three years. Does the Pope really believe that there is no difference between the means with which the Allies have fought the war, and those which the Germans have employed? First, there is the "scrap of paper"; then, in terrible and rapid succession, come all the incidents of the Belgian invasion originating in a free people daring to defend their country against an unwarrantable attack by a power pledged to defend it. There is the burning of Louvain; the carrying of the people as slaves into another country; the employment of them in forced labor, in making shells for the slaughter of their relations; and the awful nature of the penalties prescribed for their resistance by the tyranny of the invader, the terms of which were scattered, from one end of their country to the other, in those terrible placards, fac-similes of which have been grouped together in one condemning volume. It was in speaking of these particular outrages that Cardinal Farley declared to Mr. Gerard, during the Ambassador's visit to the United States in 1916, that "you have to go back to the time of the Medes and Persians to find a like example of a whole people carried into bondage." Yet this Belgian incident is only one act in a sustained tragedy extending over years, and as a condemnation of all this, the Pope's note proposes condonation. Now, either the Belgian incident is a true incident, and deserves condemnation, or else it is an untrue incident, and does not need to be condoned. If we are to accept the verdict of Cardinal Farley, the papal message must be read to mean the whitewashing of Darius and Xerxes, whose enormities had at least the sanction of the methods practised some two thousand years ago.

But, after all, the Belgian incident is only one act, and indeed not the worst act, nor is there reason to believe anything like the worst act, of the tragedy. What has been happening in Serbia, during the last two years, men dare only guess, but, from what is known, the sufferings of the Belgian people are comparatively insignificant beside those of the Serbs. Is there to be condonation for Serbia, too? And above all, is there to be condonation for Armenia? Is humanity, to say nothing of Christianity, to turn down the page of Turkish atrocities, and to balance Enver Pasha against Marshal Joffre, and Talaat against Mr. Balfour? Those who have read the famous speech of Mr. Wilson before Congress, when he explained the workings of the Prussian bureaucracy machine, with its spies in every land; with its agents, like Baron Rautenfels, carrying dynamite cigars in their baggage into neutral countries; with its airship commanders dropping their bombs on the omnibuses and schools of the "fort" of London; with its submarines sinking Lusitanias in a way which the Kaiser himself told Mr. Gerard no gentleman would be guilty of; with its poisoned wells in South Africa, and poisoned gases in Flanders—may be forgiven if they do not quite see by what theory of right or justice such things should be condoned. The allied nations are not in arms to destroy the German people, they are not in arms to perpetrate in Brandenburg the atrocities of Belgium; to enact in Vienna the horrors of Bucharest; or to perpetrate in Constantinople the horrors of Trebizond. But, nevertheless, the men of the nations who have done these things, cannot have them wiped out in a sweep of the papal pen, by a proposal of condonation, which would put the deliberate destruction of Northern France, with its great towns and its little villages, its historic monuments and its orchards, on a level with the treatment of the towns and the people of the German colonies which have passed into the keeping of the Allies.

Turning, however, from the morality of the theory of condonation to that of its justice, what does this justice amount to? To this, that the German colonies are to be handed back to Germany, practically as intact as they were before the war; whilst Belgium, with the blackened ruins of Louvain and its other towns, and Northern France made to resemble a desert, are also to be handed back, respectively, to Belgium and France, under a theory of "complete and reciprocal condonation," with the result that, whilst Germany can carry on the life of these colonies without a moment's delay or a mark of loss, the energies and resources of the people of Belgium and Northern France will be exhausted in rebuilding, retiling, and reforesting their country, for years and years to come. Again, for months past Germany has been sinking every allied ship and innumerable neutral ships, at sight, upon the seas. "Complete and reciprocal condonation" will leave Germany at liberty to release her merchant fleets from her harbors to take up the carrying trade of the world, in competition with the merchant fleets of other countries decimated by the submarines.

All this being so, the ordinary reader of the note must be driven to ask himself if it can be construed as anything but a pro-German effort. It would be curious, from a political point of view, if this were otherwise. There is a world of significance in the words of the covering letter of Cardinal Gasparri, which accounts for the note being addressed to the King of England on the ground that the pontifical court has no diplomatic relations with the Republic of France, the Court of the Quirinal, or the United States. In other words, the political strength of

the papacy lies essentially in the Austrian Empire and in Southern Germany. It is natural, then, that the Vatican should be desirous of averting, in any way, the disruption of the Austrian Empire, or preventing the weakening of the German Empire, which contains probably the strongest Roman Catholic court and country in the world, and whose government has just withdrawn all the anti-Roman Catholic legislation passed by Lutheran Germany in the time of Bismarck. If, indeed, the proposals of the Pope could be carried out, the Central Powers would face the Allies as strong as when the war was begun. Their colonies would have been returned to them undamaged, whereas the territory of their neighbors would have been devastated; their shipping, shut up in their ports during the war, would also be intact, and they would receive back all ships taken from them or interned in neutral ports, whilst the losses of the Allies through submarines would have seriously reduced the maritime power of their merchant fleets. From such a position, then, the belligerent powers would proceed to discuss the question as to what should be done with Alsace-Lorraine, with Poland, with Istria, or with Armenia, and it may easily be imagined how such questions would be dealt with, if, in order to protect Armenia, to reclaim Italia Irredenta, or to recover Alsace-Lorraine, the powers had to begin the war all over again. The simple fact is that Germany, striking in the white heat of her preparedness, has for three years endeavored to carry out an unheard-of scheme of domination. For a long time the effort, to the superficial observer, was apparently successful, but the tide has turned, and is running steadily and with rising violence in the other direction. It is, therefore, manifest to the powers of the Middle-Europe alliance that unless peace can be secured, their defeat is certain. So naturally enough they turn to the Pope, whose interests are so largely coincident with those of Austria-Hungary and Germany.

Plotting Sedition to Divide Labor

AN ORGANIZATION calling itself the Workmen's Council, a branch of the People's Council, the latter ostensibly a pacifist organization, claiming to embrace almost one-third of the 2,000,000 members of the American Federation of Labor, is carrying on, through the United States mails, a propaganda likely to create dissension and division among the trades unions of the country, to undermine the influence of the federation, if not discredit and ultimately overthrow its president, Samuel Gompers. The People's Council has been exposed as including agitators, native, naturalized, and alien, enlisted presumably in the service of Germany, with the apparent object of breeding discontent among the ignorant, stimulating disloyalty, and hindering, so far as the personal safety of its leaders permits, the prosecution of the war. The so-called Workmen's Council is simply another name for this seditious society. It probably does not embrace in its ranks any large fraction of the number of members of the American Federation of Labor which it claims, but its high-sounding name, its bold pretensions to importance, and its apparently unlimited supply of ready money, wherewith to meet the cost of preparing, publishing, and mailing its pacifistic literature, combine to make it a factor in the present situation to be reckoned with seriously by the Government.

The pro-German propaganda in the United States, as the people of that country must surely understand by this time, is carried on in a great variety of ways. It ramifies everywhere, and is everywhere active. The particular province of the Workmen's Council seems to be the working out of a plot intended to bring the leading labor organization of the country, and its chosen head, under suspicion and into disfavor among its own members, and among wage earners generally. Thus, professing to speak for its alleged membership of 600,000, which it claims includes 200,000 members of the United Hebrew Trades, 120,000 members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and 140,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, it makes the assertion that the workers of the country are not in sympathy with the war policy of the United States Government, and, therefore, are misrepresented in their attitude toward the present international situation by Samuel Gompers, who places the welfare of democracy above and beyond every other consideration at this time.

While pretending to be jealous, primarily, of the rights of labor, and while giving support to certain claims of the workers, concerning which there is no division of opinion anywhere, the real purposes of the propaganda carried on by the Workmen's Council will be found plainly indicated in these sentences from one of its latest "appeals": "We also call upon the workers to resist all reactionary measures aiming to restrict the right of organization." "Military and industrial conscription is the natural foe of democracy." "We declare that the 'Selective Draft Act', providing for the conscription of the youth of the country, was enacted in violation of the Constitution." "We pledge ourselves to work for the repeal of all laws for compulsory military training and compulsory service, and to oppose the enactment of all such laws by state or national governments." These declarations are in perfect accord with the spirit of a resolution adopted by the parent organization, the People's Council, as a guide to its adherents, in which it is maintained that the United States Government, as regards a statement of its war aims, should place all its cards on the table before asking the Central Empires to show theirs, a course of action that would be plainly embarrassing to itself, injurious to its allies, and advantageous only to the common enemy.

But the sentiment embodied in such seditious utterances is not dwelt upon at such length, or with such emphasis, as to arouse the antagonism of the well-intentioned, although uninformed or misinformed, recipient of the "appeal." The seed of treason is dropped and left to germinate in its time, and, with the admonition that all wage-workers demand "an early peace" and a peace "without annexations or indemnities," the attention of the propagandists is turned to the more immediate task of creating discord in the ranks of organized labor, as one of the readiest means of bringing about disturbance

and confusion in industry, with all the possible consequences attendant upon such a condition. Having this end in view, the workmen of the country are told, by a spokesman for the Workmen's Council, that President Gompers has been deceived by the employers, who promised not to undermine labor, but who, taking advantage of the promise of Mr. Gompers not to permit strikes during the war, have deliberately lowered labor standards. "If," adds this spokesman, "we enrolled all those who sympathize with us rather than with Mr. Gompers, we would have more than a million members."

Neither the Workmen's Council nor its parent organization, the People's Council, probably, cares a straw for the welfare of American labor, organized or unorganized. The purpose of both is evidently to foment internal disorder in the United States.

There is a growing popular demand in the United States for the suppression of all seditious movements, and doubtless this will be responded to by the authorities in due season. Meanwhile, it is of the greatest importance that the workers of the nation who are loyal to its institutions and true to its ideals shall be on their guard, and be constantly alert concerning any evil council proffered them in the guise of friendly advice.

The Latest Strike in Spain

THE latest railway strike in Spain is, in many ways, one of the most significant incidents which have taken place in that country for some time. Just about a year ago, Spain was in the midst of another great railway strike, one of the most far-reaching she has ever experienced. Then, as today, the Spanish Northern Railway system was the one chiefly affected, and then, as today, foreign influence, in the form of the German propagandist, was something more than suspected as the cause for the whole business.

At first sight, it is not very apparent what Germany is to gain by such a labor upheaval. The situation, however, is really simple enough. For some time past, the French Government have been obtaining large quantities of supplies for their armies in the field from Spain. Most of these supplies have been carried over the Northern Railway system, and any serious interruption of traffic on this railway must necessarily occasion serious difficulty for the French authorities. Hence, the efforts of the German propagandists in Spain have been largely concentrated in fomenting trouble along this line.

A year ago, the Government took the most energetic action, and, by calling out the reservists, and so constituting the railway workers soldiers, prevented the strike from assuming a really menacing aspect. Moreover, a notable feature of the strike of a year ago was the disfavor with which it was regarded by the people as a whole, disfavor which gradually increased to popular indignation, as it became generally known that the whole movement had been fomented by German propagandists, and been supported largely by German money.

Today this feature is again, and more strongly than ever, in evidence, and an interesting commentary on the growing ineffectiveness of the German propaganda in Spain is afforded by the partial failure of the present strike. All reports from Spain go to show that the strikers have no heart in them, that there is no unity of action, and that when the men in any section actually do come out on strike, they do so without enthusiasm, whilst the smallest inducements are often sufficient to secure their return to work. Perhaps the most significant feature of all is the refusal of the railway men of Barcelona, a city always to the forefront in such matters, to join the movement. If the latest strike in Spain represents, as it almost certainly does, the utmost which the German propagandist is now able to obtain in that country, the outlook, as far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, is more satisfactory than it has been at any other time during the last three years.

Bessarabia

IT is a curious turn in events which brings the Russians, in the course of their retirement on the eastern front, back again on to Russian soil in Bessarabia; whilst the Rumanians, who hold the allied line farther south, are striving to prevent the Austro-German advance. Thus do two great parties to a serious disagreement, and the cause of the disagreement itself, come, once again, prominently into public notice. It was just about thirty-eight years ago, and at just about this time of year, that Bessarabia was one of the most discussed places in Europe.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8 was over, and the famous, or notorious, congress which was to settle, or unsettle, the destinies of Europe for years to come, had assembled at Berlin. Rumania was filled with high hopes. She had rendered Russia signal service in her war with Turkey; the story of how the Rumanians stormed the famous Grivitz redoubt at Plevna was the talk of Europe. Rumors, however, had come some months before, from St. Petersburg, that Russia was contemplating obliging Rumania to surrender that portion of Bessarabia which had been surrendered to her by Russia after the Crimean War of 1856, and was going to offer her, in exchange, some "swamps in the Dobrudja." The rumor became a certainty when the congress met at Berlin. In vain M. Bratianu and M. Cogălniceanu posted hot haste to the German capital to lay the Rumanian case before the congress. They found the doors of the council chamber closed against them, until the Powers had decided in favor of Russia, and Rumania had to be content with Article XLVI of the treaty, which laid down that "the islands forming the delta of the Danube, the Isle of Serpents, and the Province of the Dobrudja, as far as a line starting from the east of Silistria and terminating on the Black Sea, south of Mangalia, should be added to Rumania." Even Lord Beaconsfield was constrained to admit that "in politics ingratitude is often the reward of the greatest services."

Thus Bessarabia became, once again, in its entirety, a Russian province. Curiously enough, it has always been more or less disputed territory. In the early days of

the Thirteenth Century, Bessarabia, in common with all the rest of southeastern Europe, was overrun by the Mongols, in this case under the leadership of Batu, grandson of Jenghiz Khan. In the following century, it was subdued and annexed by the reigning Prince of Moldavia, and, something more than a hundred years later, it was in the possession, alternately, of the Turks and the Crimean Tartars, and so on to the Seventeenth Century, when it was a bone of contention between Turkey and Russia. Five times, between 1711 and 1812, it changed hands, but in the latter year it was definitely annexed to Russia, and, in 1829, the Province was extended southward so as to include the delta of the Danube. Then came the alienation from Russia, in 1856, and the restoration, in 1878.

Bessarabia is a land of wheat and maize, of large flocks of sheep, of cattle, horses, goats, pigs, and buffaloes. In the north, it is mountainous; in the middle, hilly and heavily timbered; whilst south of the old Roman earthworks, which link the Dniester with the Pruth, along the line of the Botna, are the great level pasture lands known as the Budjak Steppes. The population, made up of a strange medley of races, numbers some two and a half millions.

Notes and Comments

MR. LLOYD GEORGE seized the opportunity, while in Paris, of impressing the French newspaper editors with something of what Great Britain has done in this war. "We knew it before," says Gustave Hervé, "but never had we realized it so much as in the light of the few figures given us by the British Premier." Figures have an eloquence of their own; they combine statement with proof in a way particularly appreciated by the precise French mind. There is, of course, no doubt that the French people recognize what the help of Great Britain has meant to France ever since August, 1914, but there is no harm in a gentle reminder, particularly when it comes from such a persona grata, with the modern Gauls, as the Celt Premier.

It is held, in California, that nobody has ever seen a native jack rabbit drink. The testimony of observers who have dwelt in the most arid of the deserts is to the effect that never is a jack rabbit found in the neighborhood of an oasis. The margins of water holes in desert districts have been carefully examined by the curious to see if the tracks of a jack rabbit could be found, but without success. Apparently he never drinks. The wonder is that no bone-dry State has adopted the jack rabbit as a symbol.

THE difficulties of explaining British parliamentary procedure to a Frenchman are feelingly described by a recent writer. The question was Mr. Bonar Law's statement on the abandonment of the Mesopotamian proceedings, and it was pointed out that Mr. Dillon had secured permission to move the adjournment of the House. The Frenchman was obviously delighted. A brilliant scheme! Who would say that there was any difficulty in understanding British methods? That, of course, was to stop discussion. It would prevent the Left—it is always the Left—from objecting, because there would be no speech. When it was explained to him that the adjournment motion meant more speech, instead of none at all, the cloud settled down again. "Truly quaint people, you English," he murmured.

WHILE her husband was serving with his regiment on the Mexican border, last summer, Mrs. Charles H. Brown conducted his newspaper, the Horton (Kan.) Headlight-Commercial, with what a rival paper generously calls "signal ability," bringing both the circulation and the advertising patronage up to the highest notch. Her husband, who is a captain, has now been called out with the Kansas contingent destined for France, and Mrs. Brown has resumed her editorial duties. The same generous rival now expresses the hope that Captain Brown may accomplish as much for democracy at the front as his wife will accomplish for the same cause at the rear. This is a fair illustration of the way they are taking things in Kansas.

AMERICAN artists are said to be taking enthusiastically to the project of organizing a Corps de Camouflage to serve with the United States army at the front. The business of the camouflageur is to employ art in the concealment from the enemy of men and guns, or so to disguise them as to create an illusion that deceives the enemy. The motion-picture studio is an excellent preparatory school for those who are otherwise qualified for this kind of work.

THOSE who venture into the West of the United States, in these days, are often puzzled by the number of round towers that, at times, throw very lengthy shadows across the landscape. There is always more or less guessing, at the windows of passenger coaches, as to the name and purpose of these structures. Most of them have greater circumference, and some seem to have greater height, than the famous Round Towers of Ireland. They are silos, so-called because they are employed for the preservation of ensilage, or fodder crops, at their green stage. There are possibilities in barn and silo combinations which will, some day, be developed by the skillful architect. Even now, departures from the crude and conventional are visible in many parts of the Indian-corn belt.

IN COWDROY'S Manchester Gazette of just a hundred years ago, there appeared a notice which promised great things. "We understand," the Gazette declared, "that a patent has been obtained by two gentlemen of Salford for a new method of lighting up houses, warehouses, shops, workshops, etc., with gas. The principle appears to be of the most simple, yet commodious nature, possible. A retort is placed by a common kitchen fire, and without the least additional expense (except the first fixing of the tubes) a brilliant light is instantly communicated to any or every part of the premises." One wonders if the two gentlemen of Salford persevered, and, if so, what became of their invention.